The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 112. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2th July	Himalaya..	7000	.....	...
..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	...
..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
..	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12503
..	aledonia..	8000	.....	...
..	alsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10002
..	abia ..	8000	.....	...
..	ia ..	5600	Macedonia	10500
..	dia ..	7000	.....	...
..	ette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

...mers are fitted with ...ELEGRAPHY. ...isi transhipment to connect at Port Said. ...ARNAC BUNDER ...ll passengers must ... p.m. for medical ...th Officer of the ...

...s cannot go on ...rs.

...GER SEASON, 1914.

	...mers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
...ary.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
...h.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
..	Salsette ..	6000	Malmora	10500
..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
.. April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
...h ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
...th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
...th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
...th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10002
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMPAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 465	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
..LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5909	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	V Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LHASA ..	2125	Fri, 11th July.	6 a.m.	Dir ct
Dwarka ..	1695	Thu. 17th July	9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 10th July.
† LINDULA ..	3388	.. 24th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3410	.. 7th August
† PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 21st ..

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

10th July, 1913.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....	Rs. 15
Quarterly.....	Rs. 9

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL	2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	75,00,000
RESERVED FUND	15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	.....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital	..... £1,000,000
Paid up Capital	..... £400,000
Reserve Fund	..... £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	.....£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
(Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
264 Acting Manager.

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates urio acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

48, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued..	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	... ...	£112,664
Annual Income	...	£1,481,521
Assets	... ...	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	... ...	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:

FROM

Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

CALCUTTA:

Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

SIMLA:

Mr. G. M. MARWAHA,
Maude Ville, Simla.

AJMER:

Messrs. B. R. & Sons.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch : 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office, Bombay Municipality, for the supply of furniture to Municipal Schools, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Saturday, 30th August, 1913. The contract will run for two years.

For specifications and other particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1913. 0272

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science for the Darbar High School, Ratlam. Salary Rs. 80-5-90 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to K. K. NANAVATI, M.A., Superintendent of Education, Ratlam State. 0275

WANTED for the Radhanpur High School.

1. A GRADUATE HEAD MASTER of at least 10 years' standing and teaching experience in Higher Standards, second language Sanskrit and, strong in English. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. rising upto Rs. 125 in 5 years.

2. A GRADUATE on Rs. 60 with Persian as second language preferred.

3. An INTERMEDIATE on Rs. 35. Better prospects in future.

Apply sharp with testimonials to THE DEWAN, Radhanpur State. Only those need apply who can join during current month. 0276

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in suit No. 881 of 1909 and under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Gold and silver ornaments, such as kadas, toe-rings, necklaces, bangles, toolrifatis, gold boxes, chulah, rings, jangeri, bedy, diamond ear-rings and rings, very valuable large pearl nose-rings, gold medal, pearl ear ornaments, pearl necklace, one iron safe, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ayres Barboza—

One lady's gold watch.
One gold diamond ring.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 American brake in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet, in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Arthur Road, near Jacob Circle.

Suit No. 721, of 1911.

Bhowanidas Viramal & Co. ... Plaintiffs
vs.
Nurbhai Abdul Hoosein and others. ..... Defts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the under-mentioned property on the day and at the time hereinafter mentioned.

THISDAY, THURSDAY, the 10th July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 425 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or two bungalows, cookroom, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Arthur Road in the Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 7302, and Street No. 157, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Canathee Canaji Jivaji, on or towards the west by the footpath and beyond that the Foras or Jacob Circle, on or towards the North by the footpath and the said Arthur Road, and on or towards the south by the ground of Sulleman Abba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd floor, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1913, to 21st July, 1914, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., drawing toddy, tending Date Trees and gathering Cocoanuts from trees situate at Malabar Hill eReservoir, Fatka Tank, Gowalia Tank Road, Foras Road, Worli, Soneri Bang Road, Government Gate Road, Cleveland Bunder, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Moorce Road, etc.

For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th July, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 114 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. M. Tyab Hamid and Co., and on account and at the risk of Baboo Chhotelall Durga Prashad, Rai Bahadur, Government Treasurer of Farukhabad.

114 bales each 50 pieces Japanese grey shirtings "Wagtail" Brand No. 200, 44 inches, 37½ to 38 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1913. 257

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

21, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 220 BAGS.
GUNTUR CHILLIES.
High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 549 of 1913.

Vanmali Jetha ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Abdulla Hajee Mowjee and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will by order of Mr. Vanmali Jetha, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above Suit and pursuant to the order made on the 7th day of July, 1913, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the go-down in the compound of Dr. Shroff's bungalow, at Anjir Wadi Road, Mount Road, Mazagon, the following:—

220 Bags Guntur Chillies, each bag containing about 7½ to 8 mounds.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas (Solicitors) the Attorneys for the Receiver at their office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

At 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

THREE FINEST FILMS are presented this week.

"ON THE STEPS OF THE THRONE."

This is a story of Political Intrigue of

Thrilling Interest.

"THE VISION GLORIOUS."

In this film Wiffles appears before us in the elevated role of the French President. He acquits himself as only Wiffles could do.

The Suffragett's Funeral.

Whatever are your opinions about woman's suffrage you will be interested in this special film and other topical events pictured by "Pathe's Gazette."

Another Triumph this Week.
AT THE
CORONATION
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
VARIETY HALL,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

1½ Hour.] EACH SHOW [1½ Hour

The world renowned "Stuart Laslie Trio" will appear in new Sketch.

OUR STAR FILM:

"A Race for an Inheritance."

A Drama rushing from sensation to sensation.

(Repeated by Special Request)

Never has so much excitement and interest been crowded into forty minutes as that given by this magnificent production. By the will of the late Louis Perier, a rich Banker, his vast wealth, £100,000, goes to the daughter of his brother Jean. He has never seen this niece, and does not even know her name or whereabouts. In these circumstances he makes it conditional that if his niece is not found within two months of the date of his death the money is to go to his housekeeper, Anna Riquiers. The tale is a most exciting one from start to finish.

Time and Prices as usual.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY

Methyloids cure in a few days without publicity or inconvenience. They relieve the pain and give visible result in few hours. Avoid injections. Use Methyloids.

[illegible]S OTTO JASMIN."
[illegible] its kind in India.
Put up [illegible] fancy nickel cases.
PRICE Rs. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.
G. PRASANNA [illegible]oy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Also can be had from
K. LAKSHMAN ESQ.,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

Typewriter Carbons
AND
Ribbons of the famous
"QUEEN" Brand
Best in Use.
Moderate In Priee.
Sole Agents:—
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.
There are several good tyres on the market, but

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER:

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of manufacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-6-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,

Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

"Time and patience change the Mulberry Leaf to Satin." ——EASTERN PROVERB.

THESE SAME FACTORS, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EVOLUTION OF OUR

MOTOR REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING

DEPARTMENTS IN SUCH A SHORT TIME, and the RESULT is we

MEAN BUSINESS, MORE BUSINESS, BETTER BUSINESS,

TO-DAY THAN EVER BEFORE.

*Our rule—***one trial,** *a constant and permanent customer the result.*

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,

53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone No. 2203.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 9, 7.95 in.

Fall since June 1 41.52 in.

Excess over average since June 1 14.53 in.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 9 1.28 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 8th July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In. cts
E. G. Hospital ..	7·59	47·49
G. T. Hospital ..	6·54	46·78
J. J. Hospital ..	7·80	49·13
Sion Factory ..	4·16	49·45

S. S. City of Bristol arrived in the harbour on Wednesday during her voyage, moderate monsoon.

S. S. Shwedagon arrived in the harbour on Wednesday during her voyage, moderate wind and sea, and fine weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th) ..	92·8	76·0	72	..	..	..
Jask ..	92·8	84·8	84	..	..	−0·05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th) ..	85·4	80·1	77	..	..	−7·5
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	105·3	79·8	59	..	3·85	+3·73
Rawalpindi ..	102·4	78·1	66	..	5·45	+1·50
Lahore ..	103·4	79·2	62	..	2·7	−0·53
Sirsa ..	97·0	81·1	76	..	8·6	+5·58
Ambala ..	95·5	72·9	74	0·04	11·58	+4·27
Delhi ..	94·5	75·5	78	..	6·43	+0·62
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	96·0	81·5	61	0·10	3·3	−2·14
Mainpuri ..	97·8	82·1	70	..	2·01	−3·44
Jhansi ..	97·6	82·5	57	..	1·27	−2·41
Cawnpore ..	94·6	81·0	74	..	3·91	+0·58
Allahabad ..	97·6	81·0	59	..	4·94	−3·37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	110·6	86·3	46	..	0·82	+0·45
Karachi ..	89·0	82·5	84	..	0·06	−1·26
Ajmer ..	94·6	78·7	79	..	5·66	+1·51
Jaipur ..	92·7	76·3	79	0·84	7·88	+3·64
Kotah ..	93·3	80·6	65	0·20	3·40	−2·15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot ..	102·6	80·6	63	..	3·70	+0·59
Dwarka ..	87·8	79·2	87	0·24	2·57	−1·37
Veraval ..	88·0	78·3	89	7·01	27·57	+12·47
Rajkot ..	91·1	70·8	91	0·87	10·72	+3·67
BHAVNAGAR—						
Para. ..	92·0	74·8	91	0·81	24·13	+18·89
Surat ..	89·0	75·5	100	0·41	22·46	+9·67
Ahmedabad ..	96·6	77·7	95	0·31	14·84	+4·89
Deesa ..	99·3	76·4	81	0·88	8·17	+3·87
Neemuch ..	92·0	75·8	82	0·65	6·93	+0·84
Indore ..	90·1	75·1	87	0·25	8·57	+0·16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88·8	75·8	84	0·21	11·8	−0·99
Saugor ..	88·3	74·1	85	0·22	10·55	−0·09
Hoshangabad.	90·6	75·9	81	0·04	6·52	−3·64
Kaundwa ..	88·1	76·1	91	0·10	10·06	+2·50
Akola ..	90·2	76·0	86	..	9·13	+1·79
Amraoti ..	88·8	75·3	90	0·24	13·57	+4·45
Nagpur ..	88·6	75·8	91	0·59	15·10	+4·57
Chanda ..	84·5	76·1	81	0·42	14·34	+3·17
Raipur ..	89·7	77·6	80	..	8·09	−4·11
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85·6	75·7	95	7·95	41·53	+14·53
Ratnagiri ..	84·3	73·9	94	3·95	38·03	−2·22
Mormugao ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar ..	77·7	73·5	92	2·84	45·78	−5·98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91·7	72·1	92	1·12	7·13	+1·28
Ahmednagar ..	85·6	70·5	84	1·46	13·56	+1·28
Poona ..	84·0	71·8	89	0·27	16·21	+7·68
Sholapur ..	89·3	74·1	96	1·04	7·72	+9·85
Bijapur ..	85·4	69·3	89	1·20	8·25	+1·23
Belgaum ..	79·8	66·5	95	0·11	10·2	+4·42
Aurangabad ..	88·4	70·7	93	0·80	9·15	−2·14
Nizamabad (Indur).	80·9	74·2	71	0·24	14·98	+2·45
Hyderabad ..	85·8	72·7	86	0·47	6·36	+7·51
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84·8	74·3	88	0·58	44·62	−5·99
Calicut ..	89·8	73·1	98	1·19	32·68	−11·36
Cochin ..	82·7	73·7	88	1·09	30·73	−5·24
Colombo ..	85·8	76·5	84	0·02	8·67	−0·20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	82·3	76·2	95	0·10	2·38	−3·89
Bellary ..	93·0	73·3	75	..	2·95	+0·53
Cuddapah ..	92·5	75·0	72	0·11	3·67	−0·95
Madras ..	91·0	77·0	79	0·15	2·20	−0·90
Bangalore ..	80·8	65·3	85	0·20	6·67	+2·54
Coimbatore ..	81·9	70·3	87	0·06	1·52	−0·40
Trichinopoly ..	98·1	77·3	57	..	0·91	−0·92
Negapatam ..	97·2	78·7	79	..	0·62	−1·29

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab—skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is below the average at Sirsa and minimum temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces—Agra records 0·10″ of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jhansi, Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana: Jaipur records 0·84″ and Kotah 0·20″. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen in Gujarat, West Central India and the eastern half of Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0·87″, Bhavnagar-Para 0·81″, Surat 0·41″, Ahmedabad 0·31″, Deesa 0·88″, Neemuch 0·65″ and Indore 0·25″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Deesa and Bhuj; minimum temperature is in defect at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·22″, Jubbulpore 0·21″, Khandwa 0·10″, Amraoti 0·24″ Nagpur 0·59″ and Chanda 0·42″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Khandwa. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Widespread rain has fallen; Bombay has had 7·95″, Ratnagiri 3·95″, Mormugao 3·83″ and Karwar 2·84″. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen: Malegaon has had 1·12″, Ahmednagar 1·46″, Poona 0·27″, Sholapur 1·04″, Bijapur 1·20″, Belgaum 0·11″ Aurangabad 0·80″, Nizamabad 0·24″ and Hyderabad 0·47″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Sholapur. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the west Coast of the Peninsula, nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar and the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana. Very light local rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan, Mysore, the extreme western districts of the United Provinces and on the north Madras Coast. There has thus been an extension of rainfall into northern India. The falls in the Konkan have been heavy.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Kathiawar and Gujarat; fairly general rain in West Central India, the west Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan; local rain in south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Rajputana. Some showers are possible in the east Punjab.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 9.

The monsoon has been fairly active especially in North-west of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Central India west, the west of Central Provinces, West Coast, Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad, Madras, Deccan, Mysore, north Madras coast; fairly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat east, Central Provinces; and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, East Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts:—Ludhiana three inches; Jaipur three quarters, Udaipur and Deesa one; Pachmarhi and half; Bombay eight; [illegible] and Marmagoa four; Karwar, Malegaon, Sholapur and Bijapur, Ahmednagar one and half; Aurangabad three quarters and Gulbarga one; Hanuman, Cochin one and half; Nel[illegible]

Forecast:—Extension westwards in Gujarat [illegible]

TEMPERATURE

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 8th [illegible]

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches	29·[illegible]
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	,,	78·5
Dew Point	,,	77·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do.	,,	76·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, E, WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	163
Fall of Rain	inches	4·70
Total fall during month..	,,	11·49
Total fall during year	,,	37·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July	,,	5·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m. Standard Time on the 9th July, 1913, was 29·805 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·01 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·118 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — **High water.**

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	11	4 52	25 11
		4 50	26 8
Satur.	12	m 6 10	25 9
		5 46 a	25 10
Sun.	13	m 7 33	25 11
		6 51 a	25 2
Mon.	14	m 8 50	26 5
		8 4 a	24 10
Tues.	15	m 9 52	27 1
		9 12 a	24 9

1913 — **Low water.**

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	f. in.
Fri.	11	10 31	19 7
		11 31	17 1
Satur.	12	m 11 51	20 7
		m 0 33	16 11
Sun.	13	m 1 20 a	21 2
		m 1 35	16 9
Mon.	14	2 44 a	21 2
Tues.	15	m 2 33	16 6
		3 52 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11. (Fri.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.
12. (Satur.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 19 m
13. (Sun.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m
14. (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
15. (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36-2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7-4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36-4 A. M.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, SWITCHBOARDS, VOLTMETERS, AMPEREMETERS,

MOTORS Direct Current. Alternating Current.

For Immediate Delivery.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

Electrical Engineers.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

Consols 2½ per cent.	72 9/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25 24¾
Reutes 3 per cent.	89⅞
Berlin Cheques on London	20 46
Bar Silver spot	26 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 1/16

Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by India and China selling.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the bank of England, about	£175 000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	3.
Arrivals :—Kaloma.	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 9.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained firm to-day and a rise of about an anna took place within the course of the day. The opening rate was Rs. 95-5-6, it gradually improved and touched Rs. 96-0-6 which closing for 31st July Settlement. The Market is expected to maintain a sea-saw state till the result of the New Issue is before the public.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-14.

SHARES.

The business in the Cotton Mill Share Mrket was very limited to-day as the Mrket was closed to-day at 1 p.m. (Bk.) on account of the Settlement of Sares. However, the Market maintained a steady tone, and a slight improvemet in rates was noticed in few shares.

Madhavj improved to Rs. 1457-8.

Colaba avanced to Rs. 1,495.

Fazuls were placed at Rs. 560 for August delivery.

David remained steady at Rs. 540 for August.

Indore Miva stood at Rs. 165 and Phoenix at Rs. 167-8.

Telephonesvere in demand at Rs. 66.

Marshal an Price Preference Shares changed hans at Rs. 70.

There was no doing in Tata Iron and Steel Shares to-day.

Indian Cotn Press Shares declined to Rs. 137-8.

Bombay Ectric Tram Preference Shares improed to Rs. 175-8.

FOREIGNMARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 8.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-sh. 51⅜ ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers. apeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship. ½ ; July, August ; Antwerp, ; sellers, Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47 ; July-August Hamburg, sellers, firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47 ; July, August ; Fakirk done ; firmer. Calcutta Linseed : 43½ ; July-August ; London, done, firmer. Lined Argentine (La Plata), 43½ ; July, August Antwerp, sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-17-6 July-August, Hull ; sellers, steady.

Wheat.—Australi Wheat :—Unchanged Wheat Choice Whi Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½ ; July, Augu; London, buyers, canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Kedarachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅜ ; August-Se : London, done ; firm.

Rubber.—Para Ruer 3-7½ July-August ; done, flat.

Sugar.—Hungarian crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 12-9¼ sellers, Oct.-Dec. Moderate biz. rather easier es. German Beet-root 88 % 11-9 sellers ; Octoec. Not much doing E. A. R. and Similar crystals C. & F. India, 9-3¾ sellers ; August, Oped flat ; and lower moderate biz. at 10s rates. 9-6 ; sellers ; October-Dec. Maurit Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bomi, 13-9 sellers ; Nov-Dec. Quiet rather eat)

Metals.—Standard (per G. M. B. £63¼. Copper Brazers £78¼ Yellow Metal 6⅝.

Freight.—Coals :—Cal to Bombay Canal 13, value.

FULL WEATHERVORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ve decided that Tuesday, 8th July 13 should be regarded as a Full ather Working Day for Vessels in e Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Don't give way ore your task, gather rent egy and vitality from Stearns' Wine Cod Liver Extract. Build up throken down tissues and nourish thired nerves.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5,000 ..
Total Day's Sales of East indian.	—— ..
Total Day's Imports	2,000 ..

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier ; good biz. done.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market :—Dull, inactive.

Mid. Americans	6'66 1.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9'55 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12'02 Oct. 11'36
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12'05 Oct. 11'36
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug. 12'05 Oct 11'45

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'40	6.42
A. S.	6'33	6.34
S. O.	6'21	6.21
O. N.	6'15	6.15
N. D.	6'11	6'11
D. J.	6'10	6'10
J. F.	6'10	6'10
F.-M.	6'12	6'12
M. A.	6'13	6'13
A. M.	6'14	6'14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'42	6'44
A. S.	6'34	6'35
S. O.	6'21	6'22
O. N.	6'15	6'16
N. D.	6'11	6.12
D. J.	6'10	6'11
J. F.	6'10	6'11
F. M	6'12	6'12
M. A.	6'13	6'13

Total in Sight	13,410,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	186,000 ..
East Indian Visible Supply	151,000 ..
American Visible Supply	1,830,000 ..
Other Visible Supply	149,000 ..

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—Quiet little enquiry

" "Cloths".—steady; prices firm.

Weft American 54's	11 3/4
" Egyptian 80's	18⅛

Tone "Yarns" Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian 32's	12⅜
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10⅛
" 32's B	10⅝
" 36's W.T.C.	10⅜
" 36's B	10⅞
" 42's	12⅛
" American 60's	16¾
" Egyptian 60's	17⅜
" 80's	21⅛
Bauermills Twist	10⅞

Other prices unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York, August, 12'66. Previous closing price 11'98.

Futures at New York, October, 11'37. Previous closing price 11'32.

Advanced on unfavtrable weather reports and on Foreign Buying.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'25. Previous price 12'25.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/8. Previous price 12-3/8

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 11'97. Previous price 11'95.

Futures at New Orleans October 11'46. Previous price 11'42.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9⅜

Demand Bills 4'86¾.

Silver Commercial Bars 58⅛

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 9.

The local cotton market is quite featureless. Cotton has no friends. The local spinners look forward every day for a much lower market and feel assured that if they would only wait a little while, they would find plenty of cheap cotton looking four buyers, as the unsold stocks are very heavy, though not more than 420,000 bales, and the weather conditions both here and in America are as near ideal as cotton weather can be. But again and again some latent factors put these oracles to shame, and command the market "thus far thou shalt go and no further." So one of these days the spinners will find themselves skating on thin ice.

One of the leading Commission houses points out very interesting figures about the production and consumption of American cotton. Every student of the market will be well-impressed with these figures.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week ;

American : 1913, 1,830,000 ; Last week, 2,020,000 ; 1912, 2,113,000.

Other kinds : 1913, 486,000 ; Last week, 506,000 ; 1912, 374,000.

The total into sight show 13,410,000 bales against last week 13,370,000 bales and 15,240,000 same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals,	..	242	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. C. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	..	253	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	276	..	..	do.
Do. do.	253	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	294	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	292	25-3-14
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	265 -6	25-7-13
Westerns. Churka	..	..	266	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	272	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	286	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	276	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore.	..	..	..	..

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Per S. S. "Himalaya" sailing on 12th July, 1913.

Bhandarkar, Mr. A S
Bowen, Capt E and C and Mrs
Brander, Mr A A Dunbar
Brown, Lt-Col W A
Buckley, Mr C R
Butcher, Mr M V
Bradley, Sergt J
Campbell, Major G R
Champion, Mr H
Chesney, Capt C H R
Cuthbert, Miss
Campion Major W E
Dickson, Capt.
Eves, Capt T S
Ewen Mr Charles
Finney, C I E Sir Stephen
Finney, Miss
Finney, Lady
Giffard, CSI, IMS, Lt-Col G G
Gillett, Capt R S
Grimston, K C V O, C I E Brig Genl Sir Rollo
Hay, Major W N
Hodgkinson, Major C
Holman, Mr W
Jenkin, Mr W P
Jenkins, K A Mr N M
Jhonston, Mr L
Jordan, Mr H P
Kynaston, Mr H J G and Mrs
Lane, Mrs
Leithbridge, Mrs S
Mole, Miss
Milligan, Mr J A
Mitchell, Capt T J
Morrison Mr W S
Moss, Mr W
Murray, Mr R A C
Napier, Mr A S and Mrs
Needham, Miss
Newby, Miss
Nicholson, Captain R B O Brien, Mr
Parson, Mr V C
Phillips, Mr J P
Paterson, Capt H J
Petrie, Mr A T and Mrs
Phillips, Lt-Col H deT
Quin, Mr R P Wemyss
Rafique, Hon Mr Justice Mohamed
Ram, Mr Lala L
Randall, Mr E J J
Robinson, Lt Col J H
Renny, Col S M and Mrs
Sandes, Capt E W C
Sandes, Miss
Scott, Mr John
Scruby, Mr J
Stewarts Mr & Mrs.
Spier, Mr R
Starck, Mrs & infant
Simpson, Mr C F R
Tate, Cola E
Taylor, Mr R W
Tippie, Mr R F
Tovey, Major G S
Tweedy, Mr R J
Taylor, Mr G Falconer
Verney, Capt R
Vagel, Mr R R
Welsted, Mr S R Penrose
Wheeler, Mr & Mrs S G
White, Mrs
Ward Pte, A T P

Dr. Roux of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, claims that as the result of researches by Dr. Nicolle and Dr. Conor, of the Pasteur Institute at Tunis, a cure for whooping cough has been discovered.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Searns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	68 8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,7-4 5
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12-..
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30 8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6½ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65 8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £12	.. Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	897-8
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	230
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	5,27 8
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	280
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,145
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	785
Choi Silk	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,495
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	125
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	282/8
David	May-Nov.	20	580
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	580
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Finlay Mills	..	15	363/12
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	16 5
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	165/8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jumsheed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jeevraj Baloo	May	25	450
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	800
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1457/8
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,165
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	246/4
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7½	167/8
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,430
Sun	Oct.	..	127/8
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	303/12
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1737/8
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,450
Union Mill (C.	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (P.	..	Nil.	470
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Bruce Cawnpore	Dec.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	137½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug.	12½	335
New East Indian	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	555
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	675
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	133½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Bamankus	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bar-	..	..	9¾ XD
Badham Pile	..	..	35 D
Barsda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	637/8
Bombay Electric (P. Supply and T. Co., Ld. (O.	Feb.-Aug	..	175/8
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Rs. 2	195 XD
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	950
Bombay Steam (O. Navigation Co. (P.	Mar.-Sep.	5	400
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	Sep.-Oct.	6 %	232-8
City of Bombay Building Co.	April	20%	270
Delhi Flour	Dec.-Jun	30 H.yr.	293½
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	Sep.	8	450
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	..	30	115
Indian Cotton Oil Company, (O. Old 100 / New Issue 25 / P 100)	Dec.	12½	315
	..	..	20
	..	..	100
	..	..	25
	March. Oct.-July	7 % 13	101 200
John Koberts & Co.	..	..	..
Josi's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July. do.	10 % 12½	50 183
Kamachee Landing Rs. 75.	.. July	.. 8	107½ 101
Marks & Co.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	70
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	25
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May July	20 %	382/8
Phillips & Co.	Sep.	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	..	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	..	10 %	208½
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	95
Soundy & Co.	..	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O. D. P.	Jan & July	Nil.	93 193 172
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600	..	.. 4 % ..	89 7/8 700
Thacker & Co.	May, July	24 % Rs. 2½ Rs. 15	198 XD 66 495 XD
Telephone Co.			
Treacher & Co.			

Buyer s—Seller Nem.—Nominal price
—DC Com. dividand XD—Ex-dividand.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.

S. S. City of Bristol	Henderson	Cardiff June 1
S. S. Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon June 27

DEPARTURES.

July 9.

S. S. City of Agra	Buck	Marseilles & Bran
S. S. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday

S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
S. S. Rotenfels	Goose	Hamberg & Bremen via Karachi
S. S. Helios	Kundsen	Bangkok
S. S. Kola	Minnett	Persian Gulf
S. S. Baroda	Horscroft	,,

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday

Steamer	Shirala	for Calcutta
,,	Shwedagon	for Rangoon
,,	Heim	for Bangkok

S. S. City of Bristol :—The City Line steamer City of Bristol, 4,345 tons, Captain A. Henderson, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Cardiff June 1st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shwedagon :—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon June 27th with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Ocean :—The steamer Ocean, 2459 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Rotenfels :—The Hansa Line Co.'s steamer Rotenfels, 3590 tons Captain F. Goose, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Helios :—The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain Kundsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kola :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H. F. Minnett, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baroda :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Penang on the 8th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A. City of Athens	Knust	K. N. & Co.
B. Lindenfels	Mitter	W. & A. G. & Co.
C & R. Semera	Burns	T. M. & Co.
D & E. Konig	Coltzen	A. Strandes & Co.
E. Camara	Dagge	M. M. & Co.
G. Heli s	Kundsen	F. & Campbell & Co.
H. Taiyabee	Kass	A. M. Jeewanji
M. Mahrond	Armstrong	K. N. & Co.
O. Miramichi	Chishalm	T. M. & Co.
O. Perrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Q. Baroda	Horscroff	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Schwarzenfels	Kettwich	W. & A. G. & Co.
2. Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Sicilia	Reinkl	Rubattino Line.
4. Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co.
5. Taiyabi	Kass	A. M. Jeewanji
6. Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Nippon	Pantoulna	A. L. S. N. & Co.
9. Arcadia	Barchum	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
9. Shinyo Maru	Ohuma	N. Y. K.
10. & 11. Chunera	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co.
12. & 13. Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
15. Clan Cumming	Gourlay	J. F. & Co
16. Elmpoor	Williamson	M. & A. G. Co.

H. W. V. D.

Kola	Minnett	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Courland	Goolam	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	Ahmed..	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Vallij	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Samsudin	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Unta	Bubb	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Breconian	Jones	K. N. & Co.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bombay Maru	Tozowa	N. Y. K.
Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.
Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.
Galavale	Sceary	W. & G. & A. Co.
City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co.
Dido	Williams	J. F. & Co
Delta	Martin	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
E Kleatana	Krizer	W. & A. G. & Co.
Hoseinee	Banning	T. M. & Co.
Heim	Eriksen	P. F. Campbell & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Kyhfels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co
Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Morocco	Pickering	J. F. & Co.
Midenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Markgraf	Tantyen	A. Strandis & Co.
Nyanza	McAllister	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Shirala	Peck	M. M. & Co.
Salient	Westcott	S. Smidt & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P. & Co.
Untoll	Clarke	J. F. & Co.
Ville-de-Oran	Masson	J. M. & Co.
Vorwaerts	Clenak	A. L. S. N. & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward.. R.I. M. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieut. J. Headlam Survey St
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche ....Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	....Capt. C. S. Hickman ....Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	....Capt. A. P. Robinson ....Troopshpn.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Finnis, station.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

July 10.

453. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

459. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade on Friday, the 11th instant at 7 A. M., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters, Dress.—Mufti.

460. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 11th instant, at 7.30, A. M; at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

461. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

462. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at Head-Quarters at 7. P.M.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

463. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon shoot Sundavth the 13th instant. on Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5, 40, a. m.

MORAL TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

MR. GOULD'S WORK IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

The Bombay Government have issued a Press Note detailing the steps taken for establishing a system of moral instruction in the schools of the Presidency. After referring to the Conference held in Bombay in April 1910, which was opened by H. E. the Governor and the compilation of a text-book of moral instruction by the Hon. Mr. R. E. Enthoven for the use of teachers, the Press Note goes on to describe the work accomplished by Mr. F. G. Gould, of the Moral Education League, who at the instance of the Bombay Government visited the Presidency at the beginning of the year. The Press Note then goes on to describe the demonstration lessons given by Mr. Gould :—

Mr. Gould held twenty-two public meetings, visited many primary and secondary schools, and had interviews with a large number of teachers and educationists. The meetings generally began with a demonstration lesson lasting about forty minutes adapted to the capacities of children aged from ten to fourteenyears, though, for the demonstrator's convenience because an acquaintance with the English language was an essential, the pupils presented were actually somewhat older. On the dismissal of the class after the conclusion of the lesson, questions and discussions were invited from the audience. At the meetings of teachers, the demonstrator constructed a lesson, with appropriate explanations and comments, in order to show how a teacher should prepare a lesson and should select and arrange his material. In this case also questions and discussions were invited, subject, however, to the proviso that these should be limited to the practical aspects of the teacher's preparation for class work. Mr. Gould had come prepared, if necessary, to give addresses on the general theory of moral instruction, but in view of the abundant literature dealing with this aspect of the subject and of Mr. Gould's desire to emphasize its practical side, he actually delivered only one such general lecture in the course of his tour.

All the public meetings held in the course of the tour were well attended, and the discussion following the demonstrations are recognized as having everywhere been productive of valuable results. Besides Bombay the places visited by Mr. Gould were Belgaum, Dharwar, Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Surat. On his way from Ahmedabad to Surat Mr. Gould also gave a demonstration at Baroda at the desire of His Highness the Gaekwar. The remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, who accompanied Mr. Gould throughout his tour in the Presidency proper, indicate the presence of a tendency among certain critics of Mr. Gould's methods to establish a relationship between his moral instruction and religious doctrine, but, as Mr. Gould took care to impress on his audience, any such attitude arises from a partial misconception of his mission, the essential object of which is to demonstrate the possibility of conveying moral instruction to mixed classes without in any way trenching on the field of dogma or running the risk of wounding the religious suscepitibilities of any particular caste or creed.

MR. GOULD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report states, by way of general conclusions, that considerable interest in the subject was perceptible not only on the part of teachers but also of certain sections of the general public, and that already the primary schools of this Presidency contain an appreciable proportion of teachers capable of giving moral instruction in a competent manner. In these circumstances Mr. Gould makes the following recommendations :—

(i) That a weekly lesson of 10 to 30 minutes' duration should be adopted as the minimum for each class or group of classes.

(ii) That in addition to the moral extracts already published by

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CHINOY.—5th July, at Bombay, the wife of Nusserwanjee K. A. Chinoy, of a son.

ELLIS.—June 24th, in Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, a girl.

HIGH.—5th July, the wife of H. J. W. High Assistant Postmaster, General Post Office, Bombay, of a daughter.

WATSON.—June 24th, at Chuharkana, Punjab, the wife of N. G. Watson, P.W.D., of a son.

DEATHS.

MATHIE.—June 27th, at Poonagalla Group, Bandarawela, nurse G. R. Mathie, aged 48.

MYATT.—At Byculla, June 5th Ruth Evelyn Mary, Beloved wife of B. J. Brock-Myatt, Foreman, Richardson and Cruddas, and daughter of the late Robert John Sharman, H. M. Customs, Bombay.

NEWMAN.—June 27th, Sybil Beatrice, nee Krause, the dearly beloved wife of Alex-Newman, Katukella, aged 20.

WILTSHIRE.—On the 5th instant, at Baroda, from enteric fever, Marjorie Wiltshire, aged 30 years, Principal of the Girls' High School. (English papers please copy.)

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Grant Medical v. Sherwood Foresters. Cooperage, 5-45.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Palamcotta will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Friday, July 11.

Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam Farewell to H. E. Jafar Bey, Muzaffarabad Hall, 9 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Polynesien will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

Saturday, July 12.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Medows Street, 3.

Wednesday, July 16.

Classical Association: Professor R. Marrs on "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 10, 1913.

THE SIKHS IN CANADA.

It is perhaps not an unfortunate coincidence that at the moment when a crisis has been reached in regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa, a Sikh delegation has arrived in India to represent to their countrymen and to the Government of India the grievous treatment under which British Indian subjects are suffering in another part of the Empire. The question of the treatment of the Sikh community and its status in Canada is not altogether on all fours with that of the treatment of British Indians in South Africa. But though there may be differences in detail, the principle at issue is the same. The people of this country are by statute and by the solemn promise of the Throne equal subjects of the British Empire, and, while we are not prepared to deny the right of any one portion of the Empire, for economic reasons, to restrict, or even to prohibit, under certain circumstances, immigration from another, it is a matter of elementary justice, and essential to the future existence of the Empire as a whole, that once there has been admission resulting in the establishment of a community, those who have been admitted should be allowed the full rights of citizenship, and all the facilities necessary to their existence as a community. There are at present about 4,500 British Indian subjects of His Majesty resident in the Dominion of Canada, nearly all Sikhs, and nearly all in the province of British Columbia. More then half of them are engaged in agriculture, and the remainder are employed in railroad construction and maintenance, in factories and lumber mills, or engaged in commercial enterprise. A remarkable fact, however, is that there is no accusation against this thriving community, as is the case in South Africa, that their presence tends to lower the standard of living or is an economic danger to the rest of the inhabitants. The Sikh workmen in Canada, unlike the Chinese and Japanese, does not undersell the Western workmen in the labour market. On the contrary he helps to keep up the economic standard and refuses to accept wages at a lower rate than the white labourer. For this he has made sacrifices, and has maintained his position by organization, strikes, and all the other means by which the labourer in the Western world prevents the employer from reducing his economic standard. Such is not the case with the Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia. It is clear, therefore, that such objection as exists among the white population to the Indian community is purely the result of racial, or social prejudice. The Imperial Government, therefore, in d[redacted] finds itself [redacted] which it occupies in regard to the South African question, and it remains to be seen whether its punctilious deference to the government of an autonomous Colony will allow it to go so far as to submit to the continued oppression of the King's Indian subjects on purely racial grounds.

What has happened in Canada is briefly as follows: Indian immigration began in 1905, and the community were unmolested for a matter of two years. But after that the prejudice against Asiatics, which was the result of the underselling of labour by Chinese and Japanese, began to affect the Indian community, restrictions were imposed which resulted in the door being shut to further immigration of Indians, and a proposal was made to transport the whole community to British Honduras, where Indian labour was greatly in demand. Possibly the Sikhs would not have objected to this transportation, if the prospect had been at all inviting, but they were asked to exchange their flourishing position in British Columbia for the conditions of indentured cooly labour in a Crown Colony. The Imperial Government refused to give their sanction to the scheme unless the migration was voluntary on the part of the Indians, and the scheme was therefore dropped. The continued political agitation against Asiatic immigration then forced the hands of the Canadian Government, with the result that fresh restrictions were imposed which placed Indians on a lower footing even than other Oriental immigrants, who are not subjects of the British Crown. The irony of the situation is that the Chinese and Japanese communities are able to enjoy a more favoured position by reason of the power of their Governments to make treaties with the British Government, whereas the Indians, who are British subjects, are solely at the mercy of the goodwill of the Colonial Government and such representations as the Government of India may be able to make on their behalf. Consequently, four hundred Japanese are admitted yearly on showing that they possess 50 dollars each, and the Chinese are admitted without any restriction to their number on payment of a head tax of 500 dollars each. The law under which the Indian immigrants chiefly suffer at present is that which is known as the "Continuous Journey Clause," by which no immigrant is admitted unless he can show that he has come by continuous journey from the country of his origin. It is physically impossible for Indians to fulfil the terms of this order, because there is no direct steamship service between India and Canada and no steamship companies in India will issue through tickets to Canada. Consequently there is the lamentable spectacle of vast numbers of these loyal subjects of the Crown, many of them men who have fought and bled for the Empire, both in and out of India, having settled down in British territory and become thriving and respectable citizens, being refused, admission for their wives and families.

The matter is now under appeal before the Imperial Government and it is incumbent upon the Government of India to represent, with all the energy and pertinacity at their command, the injustice, impropriety and inexpediency of this law. There are other conditions which require to be ameliorated in order to place the British Indian, at least on a footing with the Chinese or Japanese immigrant, but it will be something if first of all the repeal of this iniquitous law is achieved. And we would suggest that, if the Colonial Government remains adamant, and the Imperial Government fails to take the strong action necessary, the Government of India have it in their power to meet the matter in another way, namely, by passing a short Act making it incumbent on steamship companies having offices or resident agents in this country, to issue on demand through tickets to Canada to British Indian subjects.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND INDIAN OPINION.

"The Bengalee" commenting on Lord Curzon's recent renewed denunciation of the change of Capital, remarks that "so far as the Indian public are concerned they have begun to talk a little coldly about the transfer of the capital since they saw that the great political coup which justified the transfer has very little chance of being accomplished, and that on the contrary Delhi is developing symptoms of being an Olympus above the reach of human public opinion as some apprehended that it would." The organ of Bengali opinion adds that the transfer of the Capital was part of a great programme, which had on it the stamp of real statesmanship, but that the change is fraught with harm if the most important item—the grant of provincial autonomy—is going to remain unfulfilled. The comment is, we think, exaggerated. The feeling that the transfer of the Capital was an act of supreme political wisdom has in no way abated outside Bengal, at any rate, and we do not think that Bengali opinion is likely so soon to forget that the tranfer was balanced by the undoing of the Partition. But it is undoubtedly true that the failure, up to the present, on the part of the Government of India to show any inclination to act up to the policy laid down in its despatch of August 1911, has caused as much disappointment as the seeming recent change from the broad liberalising tone which pervaded that famous document.

THE INDIAN STATUTES.

"The Times," in making its recent announcement that Sir John Macpherson and Mr. Wigley are now engaged at the India Office in the preparation of a measure to consolidate the enactments relating to the Government of India, very truly remarks that it is a matter of congratulation that the advice and help of Sir Courtenay Ilbert are available for the measure. The need for consolidation has, as "The Times" remarks, long been recognised, and no one has so strongly put the case as Sir Courtenay Ilbert in his preface to the last edition of his well-known work "The Government of India." The Government of India, he observes, has powers derived from and limited by Acts of Parliament and "at every turn it runs the risk of discovering that it has unwittingly transgressed one of the limits imposed on the exercise of its authority." "The Times" adds that "quite recently an instance of this kind has been engaging attention in Whitehall." What this instance is we do not know, but it may be to the point to mention that the allegation that the Government of India in its recent refusal to sanction appointments made by the Senate of the Calcutta University, was acting under powers which were taken away from it by the Act of last year, may provide yet another instance of "unwittingly transgressing one of the limits imposed on the exercise of its authority."

" HORRIBLE CRUELTY."

A contemporary publishes the following from a correspondent:—

The following story speaks for itself.—I along with some friends got into a ticca gharry at Middle Colaba, and ordered the Jehu to drive to Byculla. By dint of much whipping up the jaded horse after nobbling along the distance managed to reach Byculla. We had almost been forcibly ejected several times through the said hobbling along of "Barebones." (Derby horses are named so: why not our nags?) From Byculla we wished to proceed to Sewri, which the Jehu flatly refused to do, informing us that his animal was tired, a fact of which we were already aware. There was nothing left for it, therefore, but to transfer into another ticca, the mag of which might have been the twin brother of Barebones. We did, however, succeed in reaching Sewri and managed to hobble back as far as Byculla, when we received our second refusal. Barebones II was dead-beat (and had been so from the start off, we had noticed) and the new ticca carried no lights!!! Would we kindly get out? We did so but we did not transfer into another ticca.

We agree with our contemporary—the "Times of India"—that "anything more horribly cruel" than the behaviour of the author of this communication and his friends would be hard to imagine. One of the most potent contributory causes to the ill-treatment and neglect of horses in hackney carriages is the utter callousness of the ordinary user of these vehicles to the condition of the animal in the shafts. The spectacle of a driver mercilessly whipping an animal that is ill-fed and dead-beat, while the passenger sits unprotesting, is no uncommon sight in Bombay. In fact the passenger is often an active offender by insisting on being taken by a driver whose horse is obviously tired out at the end of a long day. It ought to be possible to punish the hirer of a vehicle whose horse is in an unfit state to be driven.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

Sir Henry McMahon, Mr. Donald and Raj-Kumar Colonel Bir Bikram Sing dined at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Tuesday night.

Sir Arthur Reid arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Old Harrovians at Simla.

The following gentlemen were present at the Harrow Dinner at Viceregal Lodge last night. The Viceroy, the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. B. Rattigan, Major A. C. Elliott, the Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala, Mr. G. F. Adams, Major C. F. G. Lang, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Mr. A. Campbell, I.C.S., Kunwar Rughbir Singh, Lieut. R. Stephens, Lieut. F. H. Farebrother Lieut. P. A. Kennedy and Lieut. R. O. Bridgeman.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbit and Captain Egerton, A.D.C., paid an informal visit to the Deccan College, Kirkee Road on Tuesday at 11 a.m. H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon were received at the porch by Mr. F. W. Bain, the Principal of the College, who afterwards conducted Their Excellencies round the Institution. After inspecting the Hospital attached to the College, the College Library, and finally the Recreation Ground, Their Excellencies expressed pleasure with the general arrangements, supervision and management. They then motored back to Ganeshkind.

Visit to Peishwa's Palace.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and Miss Nesbitt, accompanied by Capt. Wilson, A.D.C., and Mr. Michael Kennedy yesterday visited the old Peishwa's palace called the Shanwar Wada where Rao Bahadur Gudie, Deputy Superintendent of Police, coducted the party round. One part of the Shanwar Wada has been rebuilt and accommodates the civil courts, the other parts are practically in ruins. Her Ladyship and Miss Nesbitt were taken round the walls and bastions, after which they paid a visit to the central police station of the city called the Faraskhana where they were shown the C. I. D. Museum containing a great variety of articles used in burglaries, housebreaking note forgery, false coining etc. From the Faraskhana the party went to the Tulsibagh temple where they were shown the idols after which they were photographed, and garlanded. The morning's outing concluded with a visit to the Vishram Bagh palace, one of the Peishwa's old palaces in which is now located the Government High School. After going round the institution the party returned to Ganeshkhind.

"The Comrade."

The "Comrade" publishes a long letter from Dr. Ansari, his last before he left Constantinople. It seems *inter alia* that the Turkish Government are going "to publish a full account of the plot after they have finished their investigations," though no indication is given of the time which will probably occupy the authorities in making the investigatons which may themselves give rise in the present state of Turkish affairs to a handle for fresh matter to investigate. As regards the Balkan conflict over the "division of the spoils" we are told that neither the Bulgar nor the Serb nor the Greek is fit to administer this distracted region even with a semblance of justice." Written from a professedly Moslem point of view the vaticination concludes with the sarcasm that people "are apt to forget that the same act has a different moral value, according as it is the Turk's or of that Christian Europe."

The "Hablul Matin."

The "Hablul Matin" from which security of Rs. 1,500 has been demanded under the Press Act, over which it is now decided by the Calcutta High Court that the latter has no jurisdiction, is a Calcutta journal published daily in Urdu and Bengali with a weekly edition in Persian. While so many newspapers, about 350 in number, declined in Persia itself, soon after the constitution, this Persian journal, printed in India, continues to cater for the increasing resident Moguls and refugees from Persia. For another newspaper conducted in this language one has to move west as far as Cabul with its semi-official "Siraj-ul-Akhbar." Teheran itself has ceased to produce any journals of note, Persians away from home having chiefly to content themselves with the newspapers brought out in their own tongue in Constantinople, but more especially Cairo.

An Excellent Students' Magazine.

The articles in the June number of the "Student's Brotherhood Quarterly" are at a level for a students' magazine, making it very enjoyable reading. The place of honour in the present number is given to a contribution from the pen of Mr. F. J. Gould, entitled "For India's Sake", in which this well-known educationist and social reformer points out what he considers to be the "three needs of the modern Indian Soul, in order to bring it into more organic relation with the general growth of the human race". These are, in his opinion (1) a more exact appreciation of evolution as exhibited in history and in contemporary events and conditions; (2) a higher valuation of the sciences; and (3) a more energetic appreciation of civic life and its responsibilities. Among other interesting contributions in the "Quarterly" are a criticism of Browning's "The Ring and the Book" by Mr. F. A. Ramiaya, a paper on School Museums by the Revd. A. Darby, a poem on "The Sea" by Mr. Arthur Nash, and editorial notes on "Quietism" and the "Gospel of Work".

The Hindu Review.

The "Hindu Review", "a constructive review of modern life and thought mainly from the standpoint of Hindu experience and culture," of which we have received the May number is hard to classify, so far as its externals go. An Indian publication, the paper, the printing and the illustrations would all do credit to a high class journal in Europe. It is edited by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and contains an interesting contribution on the life of Nityandra. Hindu Eugenics (at p. 368, a misprint for 488) is treated by Professor Satis Chandra Mukherjee, M.A., B.Sc., who draws mostly on Manu. Mr. Niranjan Pal writes from London "Some Thoughts on Peace and War". The article headed "The English and Bengali Stage" is both from the literary and artistic points the *piece de resistance* of the number. Mr. Phadke, from this presidency, has a weighty note on "Modern Scientific Terminology for Indian Vernaculars." It is claimed that Professor Ranade's system, though originally designed for Marathi, has made its way into the presidency of Madras—a presidency of Dravidian languages, and that "Telugu books on science and Telugu newspapers have adopted the terminology contained in Professor Ranade's Dictionary". The lengthy pages on Pan-Islamism, especially in its political aspect, declare it to be "the common enemy of Indian nationalism in its truest and broadest sense, as well as to the present Government in India". The frontispiece represents a fine specimen of Hindu art—Radha and Krishna portrayed in colours.

The Slaughter of Animals.

The Second Annual Report of Shri Siva Daya Gnyana Parasarati Fund, Bombay, with its cash balance in hand of Rs. 259-0-6, Rs. 9,506-0-2 being receipts and Rs. 9,276-15-8 disbursements, announces the object of the fund to be "chiefly to lessen the slaughter of animals for human diet, not only on the moral ground but also, by proving medically the insanity and unwholesomeness of flesh eating and the economy resulting from the abundance of animals." The fund was originally started "by the noble efforts of Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas, a Nagar humanitarian of Junagad". The chief aims of the Fund include the lessening of the daily slaughter of millions of animals in India; "to bring home to flesh eaters the dangers of diseases, drink-crave and expensiveness of animal food"; "to purchase from England and also to publish in Bombay humanitarian literature among the people of India"; and "to prove to flesh eaters the advantges of vegetarian diet from the medical point of view". The amount of "good works achieved" already comprises vows "by written agreement" taken upon themselves by "many Mahomedans and butchers of the Punjab" against killing of kine; renunciation by the Ferozepore Bengalis of "cruel offering to the Godness Kali"; and equally beneficent activity in Multan, Bijapur and many parts of Gujarat. Nine lakhs of men have eschewed flesh food in Buddhist Burma, says the Report, "by the laudable efforts of a preceptor." The literature on the objects of the Fund is trilingual Gujarati, English and to some extent Marathi. Essays were advertised and prizes awarded ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs. 10, two of the recipients of the reward being Miss Goes, L.M. & S., and Miss S. K. Dhurandhar.

The Alliance Francaise.

The first annual report of the Alliance Francaise, which has just been published, reflects the greatest credit on Monseur Louis Peltier. On the first of this month the "Alliance" entered upon the second year of its existence, with a gratifying roll of 151 members, 116 of whom are residents. These include no less than thirteen different nationalities engaged in twenty-five separate professions. Inaugurated on the 24th July of last year, the Salle Francaise has held as many as 192 meetings, including theatricals, concerts and a trip to the Elephanta Caves, with ever increasing success. At these meetings the total attendance has reached the satisfactory number of 3,259. As the Professor would put it, the enterprise has met with *un succes frappant*, due partly to the work of Mons. Peltier in making the meetings as interesting as possible, and partly to the active sympathy of many members. It is only fitting that Lord Willingdon should have extended his patronage to the celebration of the anniversary on Monday, which unites in such a praiseworthy spirit of friendship so many various nationalities. One may anticipate a record atendance on that important occasio of supporters of an institution which has won such popularity within so nort a space of time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The set of jewels presented to Indi by the Army Rifle Association for competition during 1912-13, have been wo as follows:—

Gold jewel, Lance-Corporal D. Fraser, 1st Seaforth Highlanders 81 points.

Silver jewel, Colour-Sergeant F. Osborne, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, 80 points.

Bronze jewel, Lieutenant D. A. James, 1st Border Regiment, 75 points.

The Army Rifle Association having presented one set of jewels consisting of one gold, one silver and one bronze jewel for a British Army Championship in India to be competed for during 1913-14 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the guiding principles laid down by the Army Rifle Association in the 1913 programme for the conduct of the Army Championship at Home shall hold good for India with certain modifications to suit local conditions. The rules for the competition in India are published.

The following officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers are confirmed in that appointment: Major C. Ainslie, Major H. J. Barton, Major E. C. Oglive, Major H. O. Lathbury, Major J. A. J. Leslie, R. E. and Major R. F. G. Bond.

Under the orders of the Government of India the Director General, Army Remount Department, has deputed Captain Gillett, Army Veterinary Corps to proceed to Italy for the purpose of purchasing mules there for this country.

Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State that His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the Royal Red Cross being placed after the Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal and before the India Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

TIBET AFFAIRS

(From our Correspondent.)

KALIMPONG, July 9.

Longchen Seta, the Prime Minister of Tibet, is reported to have arrivedat Gyantse and is expected to go from there to Gangtok, Sikkim, where he will probably be the guest of the Maharajah of Sikkim.

Trade between Tibet and Benga has been thrown into disorder owing to the formation of an influential group of merchants who have tried to orner all the business. The chief members of the group are Longchen Seta the Prime Minister, Pumdochong, the Court Merchant, and Gour Sha another rich trader. Traders, especially the Chumbi Valley people declare they suffer from this arrangement as they are compelled to sell th merchandise which they import fro India to the Syndicate at prices fixedby the latter.

JUDICIAL REORGANISATON IN PUNJAB.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Punjab Government ave completed the preparation of adraft bill to amend the Punjab Cirts Act, which is intended to suppl a statutory basis for the reorganisation of the Judicial Service of th province recently sanctioned by theSecretary of State. Under the dra bill the Punjab Government will b empowered to change the designatn of the "Divisional" into Districtand "Sessions" Judges.

The Punjab Courts bill ill now be forwarded to the Governmt of India for their approval.

ALL INDIA SANITAY CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIML, July 13.

Apropos of the annu meeting of the All India Sanitary onference, it has been settled that ings will be held at Lucknow and te dates have been provisionally fixe from 15th to 25th January, 1914. It is expected that French and Portuese Governments of Ceylon Str Settlements and Hongkong will informed that their delegates will e welcomed if they desire to particiate in deliberations of the Conferee.

CALCUTTA BAK FRAUD.

NOTES DISAPPE FROM SAFE

[ASSOCIAT PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The manager of e Eastern Bank Calcutta branch, Clive Street, ha reported to the pce the mysteriou disappearance of umber of notes o the total value of 2,000 from th bank safe. It apirs that the note in question were ed in the safe o 30th of last month d the loss was di covered only on Mday morning whe the safe was oper The Police ar enquiring into thatter.

CHOLERA IN CAMP.

SERB AND BULGAR TROOPS AFFECTED.

BULGARIAN MINISTER LEAVES CETTINJE.

PORTE AND RUMANIA.

RUMANIAN MOBILISATION.

UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.

A Servian report states that Ishtip has been re-captured and the Bulgarians routed after a desperate battle.
Cholera has broken out in both the Servian and Bulgarian camps.
Rumania has succeeded in mobilising 600,000 troops and the Crown Prince is appointed to the Chief Command of this formidable army.

CHOLERA RAGING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BELGRADE, July 8.

Cholera has appeared among the wounded arriving at Belgrade. It is reported to be raging among the Bulgarians at Ishtip.

A BULGAR ROUT.
BELGRADE, July 9.

It is stated here that the Bulgarians have been routed near Ishtip, which the Servians have re-captured. The battle was desperate and the casualties heavy.

600,000 RUMANIANS JOIN THE COLOURS.
LONDON, July 9.

Correspondents at Bukharest state that the success of Rumanian mobilisation has exceeded all expectations, 600,000 instead of 400,000 having joined the colours, including thirty thousand Jews. The enthusiasm of the population is greater than that at the moment of the declaration of Rumanian independence.

CROWN PRINCE AS COMMANDER.
BUKHAREST, July 8.

The Crown Prince has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

A CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Rumanian Minister at Constantinople conferred with the Grand Vizier yesterday.

BULGAR MINISTER RECALLED.
LONDON, July 8.

The Bulgarian Minister at Cettinje has been recalled.

HUNGARIAN STEAMER FIRED ON BY RUMANIANS.
BUDAPEST, July 9.

Rumanian soldiers, yesterday, fired on a Hungarian steamer carrying Bulgarian troops on the Danube, killing one.

CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM SERVIA.

AN OFFENDING TELEGRAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.

Mr. McCullagh, the correspondent of the "Daily News", has been expelled Servia for sending a telegram describing jeering crowds in Belgrade heaping indignities on Bulgarian prisoners. Mr. McCullagh, in a later despatch from an Austrian town, describes the Balkan peoples as being brutalised by the war and actuated by an insane hatred of one another.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

KAISER'S VOYAGE TO NORWAY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 9.

An inspired German Note, while admitting that the localisation of the war may in certain circumstances be more difficult than in the case of the Turco-Balkan war, says there is not the slightest indication that any Power will be induced to depart from its oft-affirmed resolve not be drawn into conflict. The best proof of the calmness of the situation is the departure of the Kaiser on a voyage to Norway, accompanied by his Chief of Staff.

The question of India's adhesion to the Paris International Sanitary Convention of 1912, is now under consideration and it is hoped that following past practices the Government of India may with certain reservations become a party to the Convention.

PERSIAN REGENT.

SATISFIED WITH "CONVERSATIONS."

WITHDRAWAL OF COSSACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Morrell, said that Russia had withdrawn 900 troops from Persia during the last six weeks.

Sir Edward understood that the Regent was satisfied with his conversations in London and St. Petersburg, and that he would soon return to Persia. No progress had been made as regards the large loan.

PUNJAB CIVILIANS' SALARIES.

TEMPORARY MEASURE OF RELIEF SANCTIONED.

LONDON, July 8.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees, with reference to the grievances of the junior members of the Punjab Commission, Mr. Montagu said that a scale of minimum salaries, graduated according to the length of service, had been sanctioned for three years, with retrospective effect from October 1st, 1912. "It is a temporary measure of relief pending the report of the Royal Commission," he added.

ENGLISHMAN KILLED IN MONGOLIA.

CAPTURED BY OUTLAWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, July 9.

According to reports from various sources, a British subject, named Grant, an employee of the Chinese Telegraphs, has been captured and killed by outlaws in Mongolia. In response to Russian representations at Urga, the Government intervened to save his life, but action was too late.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

A NOTABLE FUNERAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 8.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lyttelton was a most notable ceremony, among those present being representatives of the Royal Family, the nobility, Parliament, the Dominions and the world of sport.

A memorial service was held in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.

The House of Commons have passed the third reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill for the second time under the Parliament Act.

LATER.

The third reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was passed by 347 votes to 244.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

BANQUET IN LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Chamberlain spent his birthday quietly at Highbury. He was the recipient of numberless congratulations, and gatherings of his admirers were held throughout the kingdom.

Lord Ridley presided at a banquet in London, attended by 114 tariff reformers.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MORE VANDALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.

The Suffragettes have destroyed Sir William Lever's residence at Rivington, Lancashire. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Driver establishment of equipment mules of pioneer regiments up to a limit of 30 per cent. being granted three months' leave annually on full pay, provided their services can be spared without extra expense to the State. This concession will apply also to the Driver establishment of No. 15 (Burma) Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

OUDH EXECUTIONS.

DESPATCH ON APPEAL RULES SENT OUT.

SIR J. HEWETT ANXIOUS TO EXPLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Swift Macneill put five questions in connection with the Sitapur case. The replies were mostly repetitions of previous answers.

Mr. Montagu added that the report of the debate in the House of Commons on the subject had been posted to India. A despatch on the general question of the appeal rules went to India last mail.

"I discussed the matter with Sir John Hewett on June 25th," said Mr. Montagu. "That was the first occasion on which Sir John Hewett learned that the case was being discussed. Sir John is anxious to make a statement to Lord Crewe directly the full official record is received from India."

Mr. Swift Macneill gave notice that he would call attention to the matter on the Indian Budget.

IMMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

NO OBJECTION TO EX-SOLDIERS FROM INDIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
SYDNEY, July 9.

With regard to the alleged objections to immigration of soldiers from India, the Premier, in a statement, declared that it was untrue that the State Government had passed regulations excluding retired soldiers of the Army in India. Army immigrants were always free to enter the country at their own expense.

SALVATION ARMY.

100 EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES FOR THE EAST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Bramwell Booth, who is at present making a tour through Scandinavia, has decided to try and obtain a hundred missionaries from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland for service in India, Japan, Korea and Africa.

SITE OF NEW DELHI.

MR. LANCHESTER'S REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. King in the House of Commons to-day, said Lord Crewe understood that Mr. Lanchester had submitted to the Government of India no reports suitable for publication, but that Lord Crewe would consult the Viceroy.

ALCAZAR ATTACKED BY REBELS

SPANISH CASUALTIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 9.

Five thousand rebels furiously attacked Alcazar recently, but were repulsed, losing a hundred killed. The Spanish casualties were 18 killed and 21 wounded.

FLOODS IN BENGAL.

ACUTE DISTRESS IN ASSAM AND WEST BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 9.

Reports of the damages caused by floods are reaching from all districts of Bengal.

From the reports, it seems the floods have caused great distress in parts of Assam, Birbhum and the colliery districts in Western Bengal. At Moulvi Bazar, many villages and roads are under water, and bridges have been washed away. Crops are destroyed, rice is selling at high prices and famine is imminent. In the Birbhum district, more than one hundred villages were washed away, causing an immense loss of cattle and crops.

A committee with the District Magistrate as president has been formed to raise subscriptions. About Rs. 2,000 have been collected.

TROOPS AND THE STRIKE.

TRADE UNIONS' PROTEST.

SUPPRESSING FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY.

LORD GLADSTONE'S RECALL URGED.

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK.

ARRESTS OF STRIKE ORGANISERS.

NATIVES STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, July 9.

The executive of the Federation of Trades Unions has passed a resolution that mass meetings be held throughout the country, including Johannesburg, on the 11th instant, for the purpose of demanding the immediate recall of Lord Gladstone, on the ground of his having authorised the use of Imperial troops in attempting to suppress the right of free speech and public assembly, which resulted in the indiscriminate shooting down of defenceless men, women and children on the 4th and 5th instant.

A large number of arrests have been made in connection with rioting on Friday and Saturday, including persons accused of delivering incendiary speeches.

Lord Gladstone is returning to Durban.

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

The miners are everywhere resuming work.

All is quiet along the reef, apart from the fact that the natives employed in three big mines have refused to descend till they have been granted an increase in pay, imagining that the whites struck for an increase and got it and thinking they can do the same.

Troops are in readiness in case of trouble, which, however, it is hoped to avert.

WEST HIMALAYA EXPLORATION.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, July 9.

Dr. De Filippi, who is coming out to India to explore the Karakoran region, is due in Bombay about the 10th August. Dr. De Filippi will visit Simla before proceeding to Srinagar in order to express his thanks to the Viceroy for the generous assistance given by the Government of India.

The necessary supplies will be sent on in advance to Skarou, Kargil and Leh. When the Spring comes round, the whole party will be concentrated at Leh. The strength of this scientific expedition will be eleven, including Major H. Wood of the Survey of India Department, and Joseph Petigax, the Alpine guide of Courmayeur, who has accompanied the Duke of Abruzzi in his various adventurous journeys. Great results are expected from the scientific observations that will be made in the Western Himalaya region and onwards to Kashgar.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

GOVERNMENT WILL INITIATE LEGISLATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The "Pioneer" says it was almost a foregone conclusion that the Government of India could not accept Mr. Madge's Bill regarding the White Slave Traffic and Mr. Dadabhai's Bill on a somewhat cognate subject. The opinions of Local Administrations and public bodies showed that neither measure was framed on practical lines, and if remedial legislation was to be applied it must be on the basis of the existing law. The Government of India have now to address the Secretary of State on the subject, and it may be taken as certain any reforms contemplated will be shaped by the Government itself.

OPIUM CONVENTION

SIGNATORIES TO MEET AT THE HAGUE.

SURPLUS STOCK IN CHINA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
THE HAGUE, July 9.

The Opium Conference has agreed to the final Protocol providing that if by December 31st, the various Powers have not signified their adherence to the Convention, those who have signed be invited by Holland to appoint delegates to meet at the Hague to consider the possibility of enforcing the Convention in spite of the abstention of those not adhering to it.

The French Minister announced that the Government of French Indo-China will enforce the Convention immediately a better situation is reached regarding smuggling.

LONDON, July 8.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said the Chinese Government recently proposed to Great Britain that the chests of opium which have accumulated in the Chinese ports should be shipped back to India or to the non-Chinese ports in the Far East, China paying freight.

Sir Edward said no final decision had been taken in this matter. "I am unable at present to make an announcement on the subject."

A POINT OF STAMP LAW.

WHAT IS A SHIPPING ORDER?

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, July 9.

A point of interest in shipping circles, and to others came up to-day before the Full Bench of the Chief Court on reference by the Financial Commissioner of Burma. The reference is on a petition, dated January 11th, 1913, from the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in respect of an order passed by the Collector of Rangoon by which an advice note was held to be a shipping order chargeable with one-anna stamp duty under Section 60 of Schedule I, Indian Stamp Act of 1899, and a penalty of five rupees had been imposed.

The question referred to was whether an advice note was or was not a shipping order, within the meaning of the Indian Stamp Act, Article 60, Schedule I. It is understood that there is no such term as shipping order in England. Such a document was not stamped in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, but it was in Madras only. In the opinion of the Financial Commissioner an advice note is a direction or authority to the Commander of a vessel to receive certain goods on board a steamer and not a direct order to receive goods, and as such it contains the essential feature of a shipping order and is liable to stamp duty.

On behalf of Messrs. Bulloch Bros., Agents for the B. I. S. N. Co., Mr. McDonnell argued this point at length. He referred to the advice note which ran as follows:—To the Commanding Officer of S. S. or other steamer. Sir, we have to advise you that the following measurement and weight to cargo may possibly be sent alongside your steamer on—by (person) subject to condition embodied in the company's bill of lading to be signed for these goods." Below was given the description of goods with their destination. At the foot were given certain instructions regarding freight, etc.

Counsel submitted that from the construction of the words of the document it could not be accepted as a shipping order. It was a document of authority but not a shipping order. He had been through the marine law books and there was absolutely no help to be got from them as to the meaning of shipping order. There had not been such a case before an Indian court that he was aware of.

Mr. Higinbotham, appearing on behalf of the Collector of Customs, contended that looking at the document itself all directions therein came under the term "shipping order." The document was a clear order to the Captain of the vessel with relation to the conveyance of goods. In regard to the stamp duty in India counsel said there were no instructions but he could say with confidence from the written opinion of the Advocate-General of Bengal that in Calcutta they took the same view as in Madras that the document should be stamped. However, whatever the Indian opinion was, the Chief Court, Rangoon, was capable of deciding that point for itself on the wording of the document. In counsel's opinion, however, the document should be stamped.

Judgment was reserved.

CATTLE LIFTING IN THE PUNJAB

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 9.

The Punjab Police are giving special attention to arrest the growth of the crime of cattle lifting which have become common in the Punjab last year. The whole question was discussed by a Joint Committee of Police Officers belonging to the Punjab and United Provinces. A number of cases are now going on in Karnal.

BARISAL CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

A HOSTILE WITNESS.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")
BARISAL, July 9.

At to-day's hearing of the Conspiracy Case Durgamohan Chakravarty, a stationer and contractor of Barisal, being examined, said he knew Nibaran Kar and Chandi Kar (accused). The latter had opened a grocer's shop in Barisal. He remembered having seen Narendranath Sen Kaviraj and Chandi Bose the young man who used to meet at Chandi Kar's shop. He knew the Bengal boarding house opened by Chandi Bose where many young men used to meet. Witness identified some of the accused in the dock as those who used to frequent the grocer's shop and the Bengal Boarding House.

A sweetseller, examined, said he saw Chandi Bose, Romesh Thakur, Chandi Kar and one Romoni living in the boarding house. Chandi Kar wanted a loan from witness and brought a stamped paper which was not used.

Pabitrakumar Guha, head clerk of Dacca College, being examined, pointed out from the college registrar that Fanindra Mohan Das, approver, was absent from the college on the 26th November.

Aswini Ganguly, examined, said he did not know the accused Devendra Ghose, Rohini Guha and Chandi Kar.

Mr. Gupta, counsel, declared the witness hostile.

Cross-examined by counsel, witness said he made a statement some time ago to the Sub-Inspector of Police but he did not tell him that he knew anything about the accused.

WITNESS AND SOLICITOR.

Further questioned by Mr. Gupta, witness said he made a statement this morning to Mr. Brandt, solicitor in the Court, but he did not remember to have told Mr. Brandt that he saw Devendra Ghose. What he said was that he heard the name of Devendra Ghose being called out at the shop. Continuing, the witness said while he was coming to court he met a man outside the jail compound who asked him what the witness knew about the case. He replied that he knew about the coal shop. The man asked him not to identify any one of the accused. If he did, the man said, witness would have to suffer the consequences. When the accused were brought to him the threat occurred to witness' mind and witness went off his head.

DISCOVERY OF SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

Mr. Francis Sydney Sheridan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, being examined, said that when he was Assistant Superintendent of Police at Chandpur, he executed a search of the house of Hemendra Mukhuti at Noapara. Before beginning the search a constable reported to him that someone inside was tearing paper. He forced open the door and saw bits of paper on the floor which he picked up. Some of them appeared to be fragments of a printed copy of the leaflet called "Swadhin Bharat." Among the seizures was a telegram to Hemendra Mukhuti from Naren, Barisal, asking for money.

Haricharan Das, a teacher of the village school, examined said that some days before the dacoity at Prahlad's house Nishikanta Dutt, the third teacher at the Kushangal school, came to his school.

Maheschandra Das of Angeria, being examined, next identified Rajanikanta Das. He said that Rajani and two young men named Romesh and Jatin visited his house and had their meals there.

The Court rose for the day.

DISSENSION AT DIR.

FORT SEIZED BY SULTAN'S BROTHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The old standing quarrel between the Nawab of Dir and his younger brother Mian Gul Jan has again broken out. Mian Gul, with the assistance of two Bajouri Khans of Munda and Bharwar, collected a force last week of three or four thousand men and made a sudden attack upon Dir town and fort, which he captured on the 5th instant. The Nawab escaped over the passes to the north and took refuge at Drosh in the Chitral territory, where he is at present staying.

TURKISH PLOT.

SHEFKET PASHA'S MURDER.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," Djemal Bey, the Governor of Stamboul, and Azmi Bey, the Chief of Police, have been enabled by the confession and the testimony collected by them to make a more or less complete reconstruction of the plot for the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha, which (he says would appear to be as follows:

Since the day of the crime everybody has been asking how, even after receiving large sums of money, the assassins could have consented to run the enormous risk of killing a Grand Vizier in the very centre of Stamboul, thus exposing themselves apparently to certain death. The explanation has now been discovered. The organisers of the plot, living in Paris, seem to have persuaded the assassins by assuring them that their safety would be secured in the following manner. They told the assassins, as they incessantly told everybody else, that the army at Tchataldja was merely waiting for an opportunity to march on Stamboul and overthrow the Young Turk Government. They even went so far as to declare that they had an understanding with two cavalry regiments, which would arrive in Stamboul by forced marches as soon as the attempt had been committed. Thus it would be quite sufficient for the assassins to hide themselves for a few hours, or, at latest, until evening.

FIGHTING THE POLICE.

For this reason the idea was conceived of renting a refuge in a house the proprieter of which was a foreigner, and where consequently the Turkish police could not enter without the previous consent of the consular authorities. It was, therefore, agreed that the assassins should refuse to open the door if the police discovered the house and should declare that it was a foreign abode, thus gaining the time employed in negotiations with the Consulate. But even when these negotiations were concluded they should still refuse to open, and should fire on the police from the windows.

The assassins were told that the Ambassadors, giving as their motive the necessity of securing the European quarter against the riot caused by the firing and against further possible troubles, would cause Pera to be occupied by sailors from the cruisers, who would compel the Turkish soldiers and police to give place to them. This would give adequate time for the cavalry at Tchataldja to reach Constantinople and overthrow the Government, the consequence being not merely the liberation of the assassins but their complete triumph.

MARCH ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

However absurd all this may seem, there appears to be reason to doubt that it was the plan decided upon, for the police declare that on this point the confessions made by the assassins are in complete harmony with one another. Their credulity, indeed, is not astonishing, for it is only now recognised, even in well informed diplomatic circles here, that the rumours about the violent animosity of the army against the Government and the prospect of an early march on Constantinople were merely rumours and nothing more.

General Hourchid Pasha and General Ibrahim Pasha, who had both been represented as enemies of the Government, came expressly from Tchataldja to be present at the funeral of Mahmud Shefket Pash. Fethi Bey who played such a prominent part in the Tripoli war, and who was said to be at loggerheads with Enver Bey and with the Committee of Union and Progress generally, has been "sounded" for a possible post, and he is now spoken of as the Secretary-General of the party of Union and Progress, replacing Talaat Bey.

Finally, General Izzet Pasha, who it was said, would never pardon the Young Turks for their successful attempt to overthrow the Kiamal Cabinet, has definitely agreed to become Minister of War.

The truth is, the organisers of the plot committed, not a crime, but a blunder, if they imagined that the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha would please the army for, on the contrary, it has exasperated officers who were previously unfriendly towards the Committee of Union and Progress. It must never be forgotten that if the army regretted the death of General Nazim Pasha, the majority of the officers held him responsible for the recent military disasters which have fallen to the lot of Turkey.

As a result the army, far from wishing to impede the work of the Committee, is only too anxious to assist it in punishing the plotters and preventing the recurrence of similar unfortunate events.

LACK OF MONEY.

On this side, then, the horizon is clear; but unfortunately, it is not clear everywhere. The difficulties in the way of reconstituting the Cabinet throw light on one real danger from which Turkey is now suffering, viz., the terrible lack of statesmen who can take over the various offices of the Administration. Another great difficulty is the lack of money, which is now being acutely felt. It is really essential that money should be found at once, and the Financial Conference in Paris may well sit for months yet.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon David presiding in the absence, through illness, of Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, when after transacting ordinary business, the Committee passed a resolution putting on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, who is shortly taking up a high post in Sind.

Sir Sassoon J. David read the following letter from Mr. F. M. Chinoy:

"I regret, being yet indisposed, I am unable to attend to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee. I regret it the more as this will for the present be the last meeting at which the Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, will be present before proceeding to take up the high office in Sind to which he has been nominated by Government. As however Mr. Cadell intends returning to us within a short time, and we all hope he will come back to us with renewed health and vigour to advance and carry through the various important projects now in hand—this is not the occasion to pass any verdict on his administration during the past years. Nevertheless I feel sure my colleagues on the Committee will, before parting with him, desire to give expression to the great value they attach to Mr. Cadell's services. These, indeed, cannot be too highly praised and I should like to associate myself with all that my colleagues will say in appreciation of the work of so capable an officer. Comparatively brief though it has been, Mr. Cadell's tenure of office marks, as you are aware, an extraordinarily eventful epoch in the history of our Municipality, and the conspicuous ability displayed by him in dealing with the numerous [illegible] questions that have arisen, and the zeal and untiring devotion he has shown for the work of the city, are, I may say, without exaggeration, unsurpassed. I shall only add that there have been several occasions when members of the Corporation have differed from the opinion formed and recommendations made by Mr. Cadell, but that the pleasant feature of these differences has been that on all occasions there has been a complete unanimity amongst the members of the Corporation as to the stern sense of duty, impartiality and independence of character that have invariably marked the decisions and actions of Mr. Cadell which have done so much to raise the tone of the entire Municipal Administration of the City."

Sir Sassoon David said he endorsed every word of the letter.

Mr. James Macdonald then moved: "That as the Standing Committee understand that Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, will proceed next week to take up the high office in Sind to which he has been appointed by Government, they desire to place on record their high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him to the city. Brief though the tenure of Mr. Cadell's office as Municipal Commissioner has been, it has been marked with strenuous activity in all directions and distinguishing measures for the development of the City and the improvement of its sanitation. In dealing with varied and difficult Municipal problems, Mr. Cadell has displayed conspicuous administrative ability, zeal, untiring energy, and devotion to the work of the city, combined with a strict sense of impartiality and independence of character, which, the Committee cordially recognise, have very materially raised the tone of the entire Municipal administration. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. Cadell, with the Committee's thanks for his valued services and with an expression of the Committee's hope that he will return to them with renewed health and vigour."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said hard work and honesty of purpose were the essence of Mr. Cadell's work and the secret of his success, and every Municipal Commissioner that possessed these qualities was bound to be successful.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Cadell, in reply, thanked the members of the Committee individually and as a body for the kind terms of the resolution. He said Mr. Cowasji had referred to the qualities of hard work and honesty of purpose and had expressed a hope that his (Mr. Cadell's) successor would be an example to his successors. As far as his immediate successor was concerned, he (Mr. Cadell) would say that he fully possessed those qualities. The circumstances of his (Mr. Cadell's) appointment in Sind were fortuitous. He felt sorry at leaving them but hoped that his absence from them would not be long, and he expected to come back next year. He once more thanked the Committee for their kind words.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

To the Editor of The "Chronicle."

unanimity of the medical profession and I have done.

When compulsory vaccination was adopted in England in 1853 it was justified mainly on two grounds:—

(1) "That thorough vaccination in infancy was an almost complete protection against small-pox" and therefore that vaccination of the entire infant population would prevent epidemics; (2) That universal infant vaccination involves no risk to life or health of the infants vaccinated.

Lord Lyttelton, in introducing the Act of 1853, stated that he had been instructed that "it was a point on which the *whole medical profession had arrived at complete unanimity*" that vaccination in infancy was a protection for life against smallpox. (*Hansard's Parliamentary Debates April* 12th, 1853).

In 1857 Sir John Simon, M.D., F.R.S.—advocate of vaccination "par excellence"—the then Medical Officer to the Board of Trade published the opinion that after vaccination "neither renewed vaccination, nor inoculation with smallpox, nor the closest contact and cohabitation with smallpox patients will occasion him" (the vaccinated person) "to betray any remnant of susceptibility to infection". (*Papers Relating to the History and Practice of Vaccination.*)

Now, sir, here are the comments made in the House of Commons on 25th April 1906 on the reckless assertions of the medical profession by the "ornament of the medical profession"—Sir William Collins, M.D. (Lond.) M.S. (Lond.), M.P. Said Sir William:—

There are members of my own profession whose reputation and standing cannot be disputed who are profound sceptics in regard to vaccination. (Hear, hear). I admit they are a minority but no medical man with a reputation to lose would to-day be prepared to maintain the position regarding the preventive powers of vaccination and its entire immunity from injurious results originally claimed by Jenner in 1802, or the position of Lord Lyttleton when, in 1853, he brought in the first Compulsory Bill in the House of Lords, when he maintained, on the report of the Epidemiological Society, that the medical profession was unanimous as to the certainty of vaccination as a preventive and as to the operation being perfectly safe. No one could maintain either of these propositions to-day and no witness who appeared before the Royal Commission did so. Nor could the position of the House of Commons Committee of 1871 be maintained to-day. It was that no apprehension that vaccination would injure the health or communicate desease need be entertained, and that it was the almost universal opinion of medical science and authority that vaccination is as protective against smallpox as smallpox itself. No witness before the Royal Commission maintained either of these propositions. The two points that impressed me more than any other on that Commission were, first, the assurance that, even the substitution of calf lymph for the old system, was not necessarily a guarantee against some of the appearances sometimes described as syphilitic which had brought vaccination into disrepute in the past; and secondly, the very fleeting character of the protection, given both by vaccination and re-vaccination. . . . . ." *Speechesin the House of Commons on the vaccination question by Sir W. J. Collins, M.D., (Lond.) M.P. p.p. 4-5.*

The notorious fact that no one in or out of the medical profession now maintains the views formerly held *unanimously* by the doctors is an encouragement to the opponents of compulsory vaccination; as the profession has been mistaken once it is quite possible it may be mistaken again. Let us therefore hope that the dogmatic assertions of the medical pundits adorning the Bombay Corporation or outside it will not be swallowed as gospel by those in authority.

Yours, etc.

JAL. S. MIRZAN.

Cherag Office,
Bombay, July 9.

ZALUM REBELLION CASE.

APPELLANTS ACQUITTED.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, July 9.

The Chief Court to-day gave judgment in the third appeal arising out of the Zalum rebellion case in which the appellants were three in number. All of them were acquitted, the court holding that the guilt was not sufficiently brought home to them and they should therefore be given the benefit of the doubt. The appellants were in the first instance sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bassein to transporation for life for conspiring to wage war against the King.

The Rev. Dr. Lefroy, the Metropolitan, attended by Archdeacon Cox, on Saturday afternoon, inspected the Bangalore Boy Scouts at Bowring Institute under the command of Scout Commander Baker, and took the opportunity of presenting Assistant Scout Master Ince, of Bishop Cotton School Troop, with the Swastika badge lately awarded him by the Chief Scout.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

M. B., B. S. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of M.B., B.S. of the Bombay University held in June last:—

SECOND CLASS.

(*Passed the whole Examination.*)

3. Bandorawala Naval Jamsetji.
6. Gidwani Esardas Balchand.
7. Gothaskar Stripad Bhaskar.
14. Mody Girdharlal Tejpal.
20. Wadia Hormaszshaw Jamsedji.
28. Rebello Alfred Camillo.
29. Sonawala Phiroz Framji.
34. Edibam Cowasha Ratansha.
38. Parmanand Mahadeo Jagannath.
39. Patel Kaikhusru Sorabji.
42. Shah Maneklal Narsidas.
45. Subramanyam Mysore.

NOT CLASSED.

(*Passed the whole Examination.*)

31. Mehta Balkrishna Naranji.
32. Sheoray Narayan Laxman.
47. Motwani Rughumal Chataram.

(*Passed in all Subjects but one.*)

10. Kharas Homi Nusserwanji

(*Passed in Part I.*)

1. Aaron Joseph.
10. Kharas Homi Nusserwanji.
18. Postwalla Rustamji Mancherji.
21. Warden Sorab Byramji.
22. Contractor Kaikhosro Hormusji.
25. Kelkar Mahadeo Sadashiv.
26. Mehta Chaganlal Vithaldas.
30. Vaidya Chintamani Balkrishna.

(*Passed in Part II.*)

4. Engineer Gustad Shapurji.
33. Dhondy Byram Sorabji.
40. Pathak Madhav Vithal.
43. Shroff Ardeshir Dadabhoy.
46. Tendulkar Mahadeo Govind.

A TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE CLAIMS OF CEYLON.

The matter of an Imperial Central College of Tropical Agriculture for the Far East, says the "Times," is commanding considerable attention. Amongst those who have joined the London Committee which has been appointed by the Board of Agriculture, Ceylon, to arouse public interest in the question are Viscount Milner, Lord Cranworth, Lord Elphinstone, Sir Henry Blake, Sir Henry McCallum, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir Daniel Hamilton, Sir William Mitchell, Sir Stanley Bois, Sir Edward Rosling, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Messrs. Noel Trotter, John Loudoun Shand, John Turner, John Ferguson, William Skinner, and W. K. Rutherford.

At the annual meeting of the Ceylon Association held on the 12th instant in the Chamber of Commerce, London, it was unanimously resolved that the association approved of Peradeniya, Kandy, as the best site for the proposed college.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A HINDU WIFE.

A young Hindu woman, named Amarbai (20), wife of one Hirji Jairam, a stone merchant, residing on the third floor of a house in Khoja Street, died suddenly on Tuesday evening. Puribai, her aunt, informed the police that her niece had died though she suffered from no illness. The police on making enquiries ascertained that the deceased's husband left home at 7 a.m. on Tuesday as usual. In the afternoon the deceased became giddy and according to a woman who lived next door, fell just outside the door of her room and called out to send for her husband as she was dying. The husband came and called in Dr. Kothare who on arrival found her dead. There appears to be an ill-feeling between the aunt and Hirji, the husband, owing to Hirji objecting to the deceased visiting her aunt.

BOMBAY'S FIRST MOSLEM COLLECTOR.

At a monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam held on Tuesday at Islam Club, Chowpatty, it was on the motion of Peerzada Syed Gulam Mohammed Refai unanimously resolved that "the Anjuman thanks Government for the appointment of Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadiri, Oriental Translator to Government, to the post of the District Collector in West Khandesh."

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

The following two donations received by Mr. G. K. Devadhar have been forwarded by him to Major Strong, President, Palitana Flood Relief Fund:—The Hindu Distress Relief Committee, Lahore, Rs. 1,000; Mrs. Frenny Godrej Padamji, sent by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rs. 12. Total Rs. 1,012.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN LAD.

Patrick Connell (17) slipped from an engine on Tuesday while working in the G. I. P. Railway workshops and fell to the ground, a height of some eight feet, on to a heap of scrap iron and sustained internal injuries. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Excellency the Viceroy, on leaving Simla, on the 16th of October, will go to Kapurthala, where His Excellency will stay for a couple of days.

Lord and Lady Carmichael's visit to Simla, as guests of the Viceroy, will take place about the second week in September.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, will meet the local Chamber of Commerce this week to discuss their views on the improvement of Delhi.

H. H. the Raja Rana of Jhalawar, who had been staying with Sir R. N. Mookerjee, left Calcutta for Simla on a visit to the Viceroy on Saturday night.

Anxiety is being felt at the low rainfall in Delhi and districts. The weather is very bright and there is no sign of rain. Good headway is being made in the sowing of cotton.

Lieut.-Col. Banavala, I.M.S., has been appointed Inspector-General and Sanitary Commissioner of Assam and this is the first appointment of an Indian to an Administrative Medical appointment.

The death is announced at Lahore at the age of seventy-six, of Khan Bahadur Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim, one of the descendants of Ahmed Shah Abdali. The deceased served with distinction in the Political Department on the frontier for thirty years.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who had intended to come down to the plains by the middle of the current month, has decided to postpone his tour on account of the continued indisposition of Lady Meston.

Owing to a variety of circumstances, some of which are explained in the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the prison population in the Bombay Prsidency showed an increase of 8,668 during the past year, the respective totals being 109,459 and 100,791. The average daily population showed an increase of 768.

Mr. Swyny and Mrs. Stephens were yesterday morning taken to Kottayam from Vaikam and placed in the police station there until noon, when they were taken to the Divisional First Class Magistrate to be provisionally charged with an offence under section 301, Travancore Penal Code. More evidence remains to be collected and a final charge will be made shortly.

It appears that steps are now being taken by the Secretary of State for India and Council to propose to Parliament a consolidation of the enactments relating to the Government of India. The need for such consolidation has long been recognized and has been described by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the greatest authority on the subject, as exceptionally strong.

A settlement has been arrived at of the long pending litigation between the Rajah of Ramnad and Mr. R. M. Arunachelam Chethy, zemindar of Devakotah. With effect from the 30th June the Rajah gives up all his claim to the Devakotah zemindary and confirms the permanent lease of the Taluq of Kannangudy to the zemindar. In consideration for this the Rajah of Ramnad receives two lakhs and the lease of the Devastanam lands is also surrendered to him.

Square and oblong envelopes measuring 4¾ by 3¾ and 6 by 3½ inches respectively, embossed with a half-anna stamp, are obtainable from the Post Office at a cost slightly in excess of the face value of the embossed stamp. These envelopes are made of good substantial paper and are very much superior to the small oblong half-anna embossed envelope which is sold for the face value of the embossed stamps. These envelopes were specially introduced to meet a public want for good embossed envelopes suitable for private and commercial correspondence and great care has been taken by the Post Office in selecting really serviceable envelopes.

A fatal shell explosion took place in Upper Pazundaun, Burma, recently, by which three Indians were killed and one seriously injured. For some time past an iron shell had been lying on the river bank. It was picked up by a fisherman who put it in his yard. While one of the deceased was splitting wood against it, it exploded with fatal results. Pieces of the shell were taken to the Royal Garrison Artillery lines, where it was ascertained that they were pieces of an exploded nine-inch common iron shell such as was eight years ago used in rifle muzzle-loading cannon at Monkey Point battery. The whole shell weighed 280 lbs. The explosion was heard a great distance away.

The following additional sums have been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank offering on the occasion of his first birthday anniversary since the attempt made upon his life:—The Maharani Sahiba of Hutwa, Rs. 2,500; His Highness the Rana of Barwani Rs. 2,000; His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari Rs. 1,000; His Highness the Nawab of Jaora Rs. 1,000; His Highness the Raja of Bilaspur Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Raja Sir Muhamad Ali Muhamad Khan, K.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur of Mahmudabad Rs. 500; Thakur Sahib of Piploda Rs. 265; Rai Bahadur Seth Kastoor Chand of Indore City Rs. 100; Mrs. Sahukar Pershad of Najibabad Rs. 100; Maharani Gomti Kuar of Badaun Rs. 57-13-6; the inhabitants of Dummagudem Rs. 23-10-0; the officials of Jhansi Collectorate Office Rs. 20; Babu Ram Nindhi Mazumdar Rs. 10; and Mr. E. D. Jamkhedkar Rs. 3. These sums have for the present been credited to the thankoffering fund.

TORY STANDARDS OF PUBLIC MORALS.

VILIFYING POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

"No spectacle," wrote Disraeli, "is so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality." The Tory party, in an electioneering fit of propriety, is something much more grotesque. The campaign started by irresponsible swashbucklers in the Tory Press, remarked the "Daily Chronicle" in its issue of June 14, was eagerly taken up when its possibilities for political capital were discovered by a party bankrupt in policy and anxious for a diversion from its own weaknesses. A suitable atmosphere was created, rumour and scandal filled the air, charges of bribery and corruption were flung at Cabinet Ministers, the stars in their course directed events in a way which made it easy to magnify charges and suggest that dreadful iniquities still remained to be revealed. Yet after a searching and prolonged investigation, what remains is no question of corruption, no discreditable action, no conflict with public interests, no imputation on the honour of any Member of the Government: the whole thing is reduced to a matter of judgment and discretion for Ministers.

Now what standard have Conservative Ministers set that entitles them to preach a lesson in public morals to their political opponents? What was their action when in office? It is notorious that the Conservative Ministers not only kept every directorship which they held when appointed, but used their prestige as Ministers to add to them. It is absurd to deny that some of the directorships were in conflict with the official duties of Ministers, although no one has suggested that any Minister ever allowed his dual capacity to influence his official action. Still the element of danger was there. So was the possibility of conflicting interests.

More than once during the last Conservative Government Ministers were challenged over their directorships. The last occasion was in February, 1903, when Mr. Swift MacNeill moved an amendment to the Address. He pointed out that 33 Members of the Government held no fewer than 68 directorships—more than two each. Eighteen Cabinet Ministers, he said, "the greatest geniuses the earth had ever produced, were starving themselves on salaries amounting to £93,000 per annum, and they held 14 directorships."

These directorships were very largelyin those companies whose interests are affected by Bills before Parliament every year, such as railway companies, London Water Companies, coal and iron companies, Electric Lighting Companies, banks, National Telephone Company, telegraph and cable companies, companies concerned in armaments, shipping companies, colliery, harbours, and brewery companies. Mr. Brodrick, when Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was a director of two telegraph companies; Mr. Victor Cavendish, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was a director of the Barrow Haematite Steel Company and of a railway and insurance company. Sir M. Hicks Beach, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a director of a bank and an insurance company. Lord Selborne was a director of the P. and O. Company when Under Secretary for the Colonies and when First Lord of the Admiralty—a company which had contracts with both departments. Four Members of the then Government were directors of the London Water Companies, which were purchased in June 1902 when the Conservatives were in office.

Mr. Balfour, as Prime Minister, defended the policy of Cabinet Ministers retaining directorships, and denied that there was any conflict of interest. He said:—

I have absolute confidence in their honour and discretion, and I believe it is in confidence in the honour and discretion of the public men who are called to office in this country, and not in any hard and fast illogical rule laid down by this House, that the credit and honour of public life in this country for all time will depend.

We shall probably learn during the discussion next week whether the leaders of the Opposition are prepared to maintain that the retention of directorships by Ministers in companies having dealings with the Government, or whose financial interests are in conflict with Bills before Parliament, represents their standard of Parliamentary purity. We should also like to know if they see no objection to Ministers holding shares in companies supplying the Government with armaments.

Besides the policy with regard to directorships there is the further question of private transactions with the Government. It ill becomes the new puritans of the Tory party to criticise the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a transaction which in no way crossed the path of his public duty, when we remember that Lord St. Aldwyn, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, carried through a most profitable sale of land with the Government—a transaction involving an expenditure of nearly £100,000—which never came before Parliament at all. The fact was hidden away in the public accounts, and was only unearthed long after the purchase was completed. All we know about it is that in the opinion of independent experts the Government paid far too much for the land.

If we come to the private investments of Ministers—which is what we are concerned with in this Marconi affair—what standard are we to follow from the examples of critics? Little is known, or can be known, on this subject, but we find that Mr. Balfour (a man of unimpeachable honour and integrity), when First Lord of the Treasury, did not see any objection to investing in a highly speculative company—the London Globe and Finance Corporation. We have it on the authority of Sir Frederick Banbury and Sir Robert Finlay, then Attorney-General, that this Whitaker Wright company was a "highly speculative" concern. Mr. Balfour's Government, for purely legal and technical reasons, declined to prosecute Whitaker Wright, and he was subsequently convicted at the instance of a private committee of shareholders.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH FORCE AMBUSHED AND CUT UP.

The situation in Morocco generally seems to be critical. Following the disquieting reports from the Spanish zone comes news of fighting in the French part. The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on June 13.

A French force has been ambushed and seriously cut up in Morocco. A column under Colonel Mangin which had been operating in the Tadla region about 100 miles from Marrakedh was surprised by a large force of the enemy near Kfiga. Before the column could extricate itself it suffered a loss of 64 dead and 109 wounded. Colonel Mangin had for some time established his headquarters at Tadla.

The latest news regarding the stranded Spanish warship, General Concha, which was fired on by natives, states that the gun-boat Lauria has rescued 63 of the crew, including 13 wounded. Three men are missing, and nine have fallen into the hands of the Moors. The Commander of the vessel fell dead on the bridge, shot through the eye. The cruiser Reina Regente bombarded a group of natives for two hours. Negotiations have begun for the surrender of the captured sailors.

The Spaniards have begun the offensive with a combined movement from Tetuan, Alcazar, and Arzila. Fighting has occurred at Alcazar. Reinforcements from Spain are being sent out.

THE KAISER BURNS A HISTORIC LETTER.

An entirely unknown historical incident, illustrative of the Emperor's keen sense of responsibility as a constitutional monarch, was revealed by Dr. Hintze in his lecture at the Berlin University in connection with the Kaiser's jubilee.

On the day of the Emperor's accession says "Truth" he found on his desk a package left by his father, with the order that it was to be given to his son after his death. It contained a letter written by the Emperor's great-uncle, Frederick William IV., the first constitutional ruler of Prussia, which the monarch had ordered to be handed to each of his successors immediately on his accession until one of them should give effect to the appeal contained in the letter.

This was that the *new occupant of the Throne should overthrow the Constitution before taking the accession oath.* The Emperor's grandfather and father had received and disregarded the letter. The persent Emperor went farther, as he told Dr. Hintze in realing the story some years ago. He weighed the possiblity that ago. He weighed the possibility that monarch might one day receive the letter on whom it would exercise a fatal influence. "I felt," said his Majesty, "as if I had a power barrel in the house, and could not rest till the letter was destroyed." It was accordingly burnt by the Emperor's order.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

In referring last week to possible successors to Sir O'Moore Creagh, a sort of doubt was expressed as to whether Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's health would let him go back to India. The doubt was only founded on statements that have occasionally appeared in the press for some time past, and says "Truth," it is gratifying to learn that there never has been any foundation for such statements. The General enjoys, and always has enjoyed, the best of health. It is sometimes asked, "How *do* these things get into the papers?" In this case the explanation appears to be that about a year and a half ago General Smith-Dorrien held a Staff tour near Bath, and, with his Staff, made his headquarters in that City. A local paper, probably anxious to advertise the merits of the Pump Room, announced that he was there for a course of the waters. No contradiction being offered, the fiction started on its career from this point, like a Marconi rumour in the City. Such is news!

As the result of a fire that broke out at the Tecklenborg dockyard in Geestemunde, the largest sailing ship dockyard in Germany, the workshops were completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at over £50,000.

Mr. John Connel, a Melbourne hotel-keeper, has presented the National Gallery in that city with his art collection, valued at £10,000.

THE KAISER'S WILL.

WHY HE TORE IT UP.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wrote on June 16:—

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Kaiser's accession, which is being celebrated with great popular enthusiasm throughout Prussia to-day, will probably be remembered chiefly for a remarkable revelation of a hitherto unknown act by his Majesty in connection with the Prussian Constitution. The disclosure was made at a jubilee celebration at the University of Berlin by Professor Hintze.

Having remarked that the Kaiser, "notwithstanding his desire to keep all the threads of government in his hand, stands firmly on the basis of the Constitution," the speaker proceeded to astonish his hearers with the statement that "the best proof of this is that the Kaiser burned the political testament of King Frederick William IV." (King of Prussia in 1848, when the revolutionaries of Berlin extorted a Constitution from the Crown).

King Frederick William, who was the predecessor of the Emperor William I, and the great-uncle of the present Kaiser, was a reactionary who never became resigned even to that modicum of constitutional government which he was compelled to grant. While the Emperor Frederick, the Kaiser's father, lay on his deathbed in June 1888, Dr. Friedberg, the Prussian Minister of Justice, informed the then Crown Prince (the present Kaiser) that there would be laid before him immediately after his father's death a sealed document of transcendent importance.

This document was the first which the young Emperor found on his study table after his accession. He opened it and recognised immediately the characteristic handwriting of King Frederick William. It was a political testament which had to be laid before every new Prussian King, and it contained a warning in the most violent terms adjuring the new Monarch to overthrow the Constitution before taking the oath.

"The present Kaiser," continued the professor, "was no more inclined than his immediate predecessors to heed the reactionary counsel of his dead ancestor, but he decided to go further than merely to refuse to act on it himself. He took the view that it was not impossible that a young and inexperienced ruler might some day ascend the throne and be tempted to yield to King Frederick William's incitement to a political coup d'etat. 'I had the feeling,' said the Kaiser, 'that I was living with a powder-barrel in my house, and I had no peace of mind until the testament was destroyed.'"

Destroyed it accordingly was, and the envelope which had contained it was returned to the Keeper of the Royal Archives with the inscription in the Kaiser's handwriting: "Contents destroyed." Professor Hintze said he had the Kaiser's permission to make this revelation on some appropriate occasion.

EMPEROR'S HAPPINESS.

As I write at six o'clock in the evening thunderous cheers ascend to the windows of my office in the Friedrichstrasse. The Kaiser and Kaiserin are motoring through the streets of the central district, which is thronged everywhere on this brilliantly fine jubilee day. The crowds are giving their Majesties the heartiest reception I ever remember them to have received in Berlin. The Kaiser is as happy as a child. He is smiling broadly and saluting right and left.

The Kaiser has marked the occasion by proclaiming an amnesty for delinquents imprisoned for various offences and for all members of the Army and Navy undergoing punishment for violation of the regulations. He commands the law officers to favour especially those whose misdeeds were committed through necessity or in a state of irresponsibility. Men in the Army and Navy convicted of slander or of maltreatment of their subordinates do not share in the amnesty.

The Kaiser emphasised his hope of preserving peace both to the Right Rev. Sir William Boyd Carpenter, the chief of a deputation of British Churchmen, and to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the head of the American Peace Societies' delegation. "Twenty-five years of peace," his Majesty cried jovially to Mr. Carnegie as the latter passed down the line at the castle this morning, "and I hope there will be twenty-five years more." "You are the most powerful ally we have in that direction," replied Mr. Carnegie.

Replying to the address presented by Sir William Boyd Carpenter, the Kaiser expressed his gratification at the present friendly state of Anglo-German relations and his hope for the continued preservation of the world's peace.

DISAPPEARANCE OF IDOL'S ORNAMENTS.

Kalidas Ranchhod, a clerk in the Macheswar Jain Temple on Kalbadevi Road, reported on Tuesday to the police that on Sunday he gave some gold and pearl ornaments to Rewashunkar Kashiram, a pujari of the temple, to put them on the idol in the temple. On Monday at 9 p.m. one Kanailal, a watchman, went to the idol and found that two pearl and ruby earrings of the value of Rs. 1,000 were missing. Enquiries were then instituted and it was ascertained from Dewashankar that the latter had removed the earrings and placed them in a dish in which flowers and other offerings were put by worshippers. It is the practice to throw away the flowers every day, and on that day another pujari threw away the flowers as usual, but he did not notice any earring in the dish. The place where the flowers were thrown outside the temple was searched, but the missing ornaments were not found.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA 4,
ALL BLACKS 0.

Though no rain fell during the game, that which had fallen earlier in the afternoon made the ground heavy and slippery. It was, however, a fixture of no great importance as it was almost a foregone conclusion that the Commercial Gymkhana would beat the All Blacks. This they succeeded by a substantial margin of four goals with out a response.

For the Gymkhana, Darwell had practically nothing to do in goal and the backs were only really troubled on very rare occasions. Chapman was left on his own to defend, which he did well, as Harwood was generally up with the halves and accomplished the unusual feat of a back scoring. At centre half Osborne naturally did most work and gave the opposition very little chance. Murray was smart at centre forward and the others worked well against public halves, but they lacked the ability to crown their efforts when attacking and should have sent home more shots than they did. They are unfortunate in losing two useful forwards in Woodford and Tweddle, who are under doctors' orders to play no more this season.

One finds it hard to advise the All Blacks, who are too young and light as a whole. The chief fault seems to be in the halves leaving too long a gap between themselves and their forwards not troubling to follow up. As to the forwards, they use very little judgment in passing and often got rid of the ball too soon as well as the wings being out of place.

From the first whistle, the Commercials came up and Shaw took a hot shot, then the All Blacks got away. Clark was pulled up for a palpable foul, and from the kick Powell got on in a very easy position but kicked over the bar. Sullivan tried a shot which was easily cleared, and at the other end Murray was off-side, Murphy and Osborne later shooting over. Chapman drove well up the left wing to Beasley, but Sampson spoilt his chance and Bolt cleared from Murphy. Sullivan broke away well, but centred badly and the Gymkhana coming back a high shot by Murphy was well saved, Shaw sending over. Some loose play followed, then Osborne got on and tried a long shot. It was knee high, and Alliburn taking a flying shot completely missed.

Another shot by Osborne secured a corner and Murphy shot badly, Gostrate then putting in a good run for the All Blacks, but passed instead of shooting. Beasley at the other end put in a good shot, well cleared as the centres rushed, Osborne sending over. They were soon back after a free for a foul, themselves securing a free near goal owing to Alliburn calmly taking half a dozen steps with the ball in his hands. A corner followed, Harwood getting possession from the kick and shooting low into the right corner, Alliburn stopping it as it went over the line.

From the second of two corners it looked as though they would get through again, but Murray headed over.

Commercial Gymkhana ... 2 goals.
All Blacks ..... nil.

On re-starting, the Commercials at once forced two corners, Shaw heading over. Bolt relieved from his own goal to over half way, though he should have kicked instead of dribbling. Some good centres came in from the left wing and Murphy shot just over. Harwood, up with the halves, took a long shot and a corner followed, but the kick was bad and J. Guidney relieved with a run but Sullivan taking the pass was pulled up. From a goal kick they were away again and J. Guidney and Powell got past the backs, but the latter unluckily tripped. Driven back, Parsons put in a good shot, well saved and a foul stopped them during a scuffle near the goal mouth. A visit the other end then Parsons centred well and in clearing the ball went off Bolt behind. This was one of many badly judged corner kicks, Bolt having to concede another when Shaw and Murray were dangerous. Pressing hard, Murray's shot rebounded off the right upright and the whistle went for a foul as he put it in. A penalty was awarded and the same player netted neatly into the left corner.

The All Blacks paid a visit to their opponents' 25, but not for long. Shaw shot badly, then Beasely centred well to Murray whose shot went in off the right post.

In mid-field, Fennell obligingly passed in to Murray, who got right up close when Alliburn ran out and cleared. A good shot by Osborne was tipped over the cross-bar and shots by Parsons and Beasley were saved. Just on time Sullivan put in a smart run, but the others had not followed up to receive his centre.

Full time arrived with the score:—
Commercial Gymkhana ... 4 goals.
All Blacks ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Commercial Gymkhana:—Darwell, goal; Harwood and Chapman, backs; Bellamy, Osborne and Clark, halves; Parsons, Shaw, Murray, Murphy and Beasley, forwards.

All Blacks:—Alliburn, goal; Sampson and Bolt, backs; Letange, Lynch and Fennell, halves; Gostrate, Powell, J. Guidney and Sullivan, forwards.

Referee:—Sergt. Skimmer.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

GRANT MEDICALS v. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Referee:—Mr. H. Templeton.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 8.

It was indeed good to see the master back with hounds once more: and, it was unfortunate that on this occasion we should have one of the few indifferent days' sport we have had this season. We have only had two other days like it. The Meet for a Tuesday was unusually large. Government House had turned out in strength Lady Willingdon was present, though His Excellency was not. Major Greig, Mr. Gibson, Capt. Goldie, Captain Vaughan and of course the master, Mr. Wilson and Captain Egerton were all out. Mrs. Corbould Warren, Mrs. Symons and Mrs. Vines represented the Gunner ladies: Mrs. Jourdain and Mrs. Atkinson the Loyal North Lancs: and Mrs. Meyer the Sappers. Mrs. Sweeney and Miss Couchman were also present. Amongst the men were Gen. Gorringe, Gen. Aitken, Colonel Baddeley, and Colonel Gamble.

It was a lovely morning, but, unfortunately one of those on which "every prospect pleases and only "scent" is vile." We found jack or fox in plenty, (four jacks and one fox it probably was), but we could do absolutely no good with them, simply thro' lack of scent. We lost our first jack in a prickly pear covert out of which hounds would certainly have driven him had scent been better. Our second jack we did nothing at all with: no scent again. Our third jack we found in a prickly pear covert so thick that really nothing short of dynamite could have driven him out had he decided to stay in it. On a good scenting day however with hounds scoring to cry all round he might conceivably have broken. Our fourth jack simply ran us out of scent in less than a mile; and our fox did the same. The fox gave us a ringing hunt of about two miles, but from where he was last seen, a bare 50 yards in front of hounds, to where we lost him was certainly under a mile.

The meet was at the 4th milestone on the Ahmednagar Road, at 6-15 a.m. Turning northwards off the road the Master drew along a rocky ridge. After some little distance, hounds picked up a line, leading across the nullah west of the ridge. As they raced up the far slopes it certainly looked as if we were in for another of those rattling runs which are becoming almost everyday occurrences with the P. & K. H. It was not to be however. After quarter of a mile in which hounds found it increasingly difficult to own the line, the Master decided that they were hunting heel and took them back to the covert where we had found. Here they soon opened on the line again; but it was only in places that they could own it. Eventually as the jack refused to break and hounds could not force him to do so, the Master determined to try a fresh covert.

Moving off towards Lohogaon the Master drew eastwards along a nullah about half a mile south of the village. Whilst doing so he was told that a native, near by, said he had seen a jack in a certain patch of cactus. Hounds certainly showed that one had been there but they could do no good. As they were going across the nullah to this cactus patch one of two hounds had seemed to be feathering: So, the Master tried the nullah bed itself. Hounds opened on the line at once; but, a hundred yards brought them to their noses and they could carry the line no farther.

Then, working along the nullah left handed, we came to the big covert at Lohogaon, in which there was a jack right enough. As before mentioned it simply came to this however, as he refused to go we had to. Moreover so thick a covert of cactus would certainly have lamed several of the hounds. So the Master called hounds out of covert and we set off towards the Aga Khan's Bungalow.

We had gone about a mile when a native, gesticulating on the far side of a small nullah, told us he had seen a jack. Hounds quickly verified his statement and went racing towards the Nagar Road. They crossed it between the 5th and 6th milestones and checked. Eventually they got on the line again, swinging right handed back to the road. Here they checked and we did no more good with that jack. Hounds failing to help themselves, the Master tried to help them and lifted them across the road. This was no use either; so, he took them back across the road to the next nullah on our right. Hounds picked up the line again here and hunted for about 50 yards, but that was all they could do. So we all of us turned for home.

Captain Venn Ellis and Captain Lawrence, however, stayed with the Master and two of the whips, and were rewarded for their patience.

The Master drew through a small crop of standing sugar-cane and down the nullah beyond. After going half mile, Captain Venn Ellis on the right, viewed a fox away and hounds were quickly on the line. Heading northwards till he was quite close to the road near where we met, the fox then swung away round right handed into the nullah down which hounds had just drawn. When hard by the sugar-cane khet, he turned across the nullah left handed. On the high ground beyond we ran right out of scent, and lost the fox. It was a ringing hunt of about two miles in the country south of the Nagar road and about a mile east of the Aga Khan's bungalow, and over quite nice going.

The meet on Thursday is at the North Gate of Government House, Ganeshkhind; and, it is the Opening Meet of the season.

ANOTHER HEAVY RAINFALL.

BOMBAY INUNDATED.

FLOODS IN STREETS AND RAILWAY STATIONS.

The monsoon this year has been one of extremes, exceptionally fine days following periods of heavy rain, and on Tuesday night and yesterday morning there was such an abnormally heavy fall of rain in Bombay that the drainage in the low-lying parts of the city was unable to cope with the floods, with the result that in many places the roads were flooded, as much as three of four feet of water remaining in the streets and on the Railway tracks throughout the day. Foot passengers whose dress did not allow them to ford the streets bare-legged as is the sensible custom of the Indian community who are prepared for all emergencies of the climate, found much difficulty yesterday morning in wading to the trams when coming to business yesterday morning.

The eight inches of rain which fell during the twenty-four hours affected all the thoroughfares of the city to a certain extent but the places where the water was deepest and where it remained during the day yesterday after the rain had stopped were Grant Road Station and its environs, Tardeo Road, Parel and the roads leading from Bhendi Bazaar to Falkland Road. Frere Road, Foras Road, Chickalwadi, Kamatipura, Jacob's Circle, Slater Road, Parsi Statue, Balaram Street, Khetwadi, Marwari Bazaar and Abdul Rehman Street were also inundated in various degrees and the water receded very slowly.

STATIONS INUNDATED.

At Parel and Grant Road Stations the scene this morning was exceptional. The water was level with the station platforms and the local trains created a heavy wash as they ploughed through the floods which reached the footboards, while non-stopping trains, passing through with their wheels covered left an eddy behind them such as is created by a turbine steamer. At Musjid Station on the G. I. P. Railway the water was very deep and the floods in the early morning between that station and Mazagon caused some delay in the suburban service of trains.

Early in the day the whole of the districts of Byculla, Mazagon, Tardeo, Jacob's Circle and Parel were almost waist deep, and during the day the abatement was very gradual, for, near Grant Road Station at four o'clock in the afternoon, pedestrians were struggling through the water knee-deep. Many Hindu children enjoyed the situation and were to be seen taking full advantage of the impromptu swimming baths into which the streets had been converted, but their elders, although philosophically resigned to the situation, did not appear to appreciate the obstacles in the way of free progress. Keepers of shops in the Indian quarter, who have suffered much damage from the floods, stood on their high doorsteps and appeared by their looks to lament the loss of trade brought about by the floods. For a time during the morning the Tramway service in Grant Road, Foras Road and north of the Sir J. J. Hospital was suspended, but, later in the day the trains were running normally.

Frere Road, especially at that point near Carnac Bridge, was much affected by the rainfall and the water created some drainage to the goods stored in the many godowns in this quarter of the town. Inside the Docks, although the work of the coolies loading and unloading the boats had to be stopped temporarily, the goods were not damaged to any great extent. Weather of this description is not suitable to motor traffic.

MOTOR CARS HELD UP.

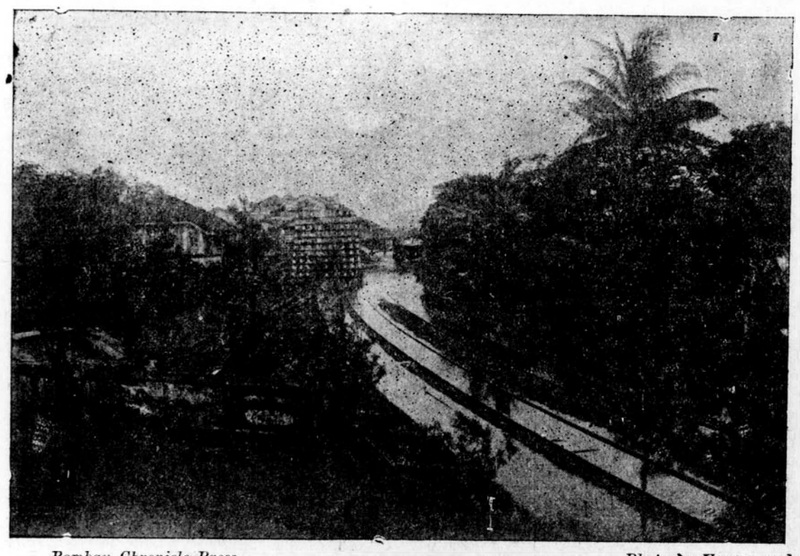
Even in Queen's Road, which is usually not affected by a heavy rainfall, the water during the heavy downpour which occurred soon after midnight was three and four inches deep, while from Princess Street it rushed in full flight, one might almost say a roaring torrent, into the larger thoroughfares. Passing vehicles received the full force of this rush of water and were in some cases almost deluged. It is stated that no less than seventeen taxi-cabs were held up for the night in different parts of the town owing to having got into deep water and their magnetos consequently being flooded.

Some ladies who were returning from the direction of Malabar Hill, where they had spent the evening, to Cuffe Parade, were held up for some hours in Queen's Road in this way, being unable to get a gharry. Their rescue was ultimately effected by the arrival of the another taxi-car, but the driver would not take the risk of proceeding to Cuffe Parade, and consequently they had to return to Malabar Hill.

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

At though the rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at eight o'clock yesterday morning was by no means a record one, it was probably the heaviest which has been experienced in Bombay since 1910. The record rainfall for the twenty-four hours was sixteen inches in 1886 and since then varying from six to eight inches have been registered in twenty-four hours in 1887, 1895, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1908 and 1910. These amounts have, however, been the record falls for one day during the respective monsoons quoted. An expert on the subject of the weather told a "Chronicle" representative that the flooding of the streets was not to be attributed to an abnormal fall of rain so much as to a faulty system of drainage. The drain should be built, he said, with outlets sufficiently large to cope with the record fall known in Bombay. A "Chronicle" representative, on interviewing Dr. Moos, Director of the Colaba and Alibag Observatories, was told that this monsoon was an erratic, and from a scientific point of view, weak one. Normal conditions in July would show about an inch of rain daily, but in this instance abnormally heavy rain had been followed by periods of exceptionally fine weather. Asked why the various rain-gauge in the town differed to such an extent Dr. Moos said that the congestion of large buildings in the town and the wind which blew the rain in eddies and drifts would in certain places supply the gauges with a larger amount of water than was the case at Colaba where the open surroundings in no way interfered with the registration on the gauge. It was a fact, said Dr. Moos, that in the north of the city the proximity to the Trombay hills made the bursting of rain clouds more likely than in the south of the island, but the differentiation in rainfall figures between the gauges of the E. G. Hospital and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital was due to the effect of the surroundings.

GRANT ROAD STATION.



Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Vernon and Co.*

Train Leaving Flooded Platform.

NULL BAZAAR.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Vernon and Co.*

A temporary interest in the Camera.

TARDEO ROAD.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Vernon and Co.*

Wayfarers under Difficulties.

CRICKET.

NAPIER AND FOWLER AT HOME.

Cricketers in India will be interested, writes the "Daily Post," in the doings at home of some of their fellow batsmen, G. G. Napier, of the 35th Sikhs, has been "skippering" and bowling for Middlesex, while R. St. L. Fowler, of the 17th Lancers, has been playing for the M. C. C., albeit he does not yet appear to have found his best form. I. C. Bostoc, of the Manchester Regiment, who has been bowling for the Incogniti, put up two very good performances against Cheltenham and Malvern Colleges, taking seven wickets in each match. Against Cheltenham the seven wickets were all in one innings and against Malvern six of Bostock's victims were batting for a second time. In addition to these successes B. H. Bevan Petman, the son of the welknown Lahore Barrister, topped the school score in a match between Clifton Collge and another Incogniti team.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 9.

Cambridge beat Oxford at Lords by four wickets.

Northamptonshire best Yorkshire at Leeds by twenty runs.

Surrey beat Lancashire at Manchester by 108 runs.

FOOTBALL CRISIS IN CALCUTTA.

THREATENED DISINTEGRATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The sporting correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" reports that the representatives of the Indian Clubs affiliated to the Indian Football Association assembled at High Court tent on Monday evening to discuss the proposals drawn up by certain European Clubs in regard to the future good governance of the I. F. A. to be presented before a special general meeting of that body to be held on Friday. Mr. Maurice Remfry who presided, explained the situation to all present and said that the seriousness of the present impasse lay in the fact that unless the said proposals were accepted without reservation by all Indian Clubs the European element would secede from the I. F. A. in a body. After a long deliberation all the proposals were found acceptable except that which named the twenty clubs in whom the governance of the I .F. A. were to be vested and in whom alone were to rest the power to vote. It was suggested that those twenty clubs should be selected at Friday's meeting—a suggestion the wisdom of which is open to question—as it would create the very same difficulties that it was intended to obviate in future. The proposal whereby the European clubs were to handle their own affairs and the Indian Clubs theirs, also met with adverse comment. It is to be hoped, however, that Friday's meeting will pass off smoothly and the threatened disintegration of the I. F. A. will not take place.

FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL BOARD

IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN LAWS.

The annual meeting of the Football International Board was held at Portrush during the mail week, Mr. Hugh Hegan (Ireland) presiding. Among the representatives present were:—J. McBride and D. W. Toy (Ireland), C. Crump and F. J. Wall (England), D. Campbell and J. K. McDonell (Scotland), and J. K. Stephens and J. E. Thomas (Wales).

The chief business of the meeting had reference to the proposed alterations in the laws of the game, two such proposals being sent up by the Scottish F. A.—viz.: In Rule 1, to increase the minimum breadth of the field of play to fifty-five yards, and in Rule 6 to alter the word three to "two." After a long discussion the motions were negatived.

The Football Association proposed to insert in Rule 9 (second line) after "goalkeeper" the words "within his own penalty line," and in Rule 10 for the first sentence to substitute the following: "When a free kick had been awarded the kicker's opponents shall not approach within ten yards of the ball until the kick is taken unless they are standing on their own goal line." The proposal was passed.

The Scottish F. A. proposed "That the board consider the unseemly scrambling by players for the ball at the finish of International and other matches" with a view to prevent same in future. This was passed with the following agreement: "The ball used in any match should be considered the property of the Association or club on whose ground the match is played, and at the close of play it must be returned to the referee."

The Irish Football Association's proposal, "That any player or players reported by the referee or either of the Associations concerned for any offence in connection with International matches should be dealt with only by the International Board, a simple majority to carry," was withdrawn.

GOLF IN SHIRT SLEEVES?

The revolutionary question: Why it should be considered "bad form" to play golf in shirt sleeves has been raised by a correspondent in our columns. It appears, says the "Daily Mail," that a certain American player recently shocked the members of a golf club not a hundred miles from London by appearing in this unceremonious attire. What he did is, of course, not uncommon on the further shore of the Atlantic, and we do not say that the habit is to be condemned off-hand in a country where it excites no comment. But in this country it is unusual, and seeing that custom "hangs upon us with a weight, heavy as frost and deep almost as life," it were unwise to trifle with British traditions. The shirt sleeve is proper for lawn tennis or for the cricket field; on the golf course it looks strange, and a person appearing in the unfamiliar garb would attract as much unfavourable attention as the cricketer who should step forth to bat indued with rowing "shorts."

There is the less reason to break away from convention in this matter because it is perfectly simple to obtain vestments of gossamer fabric for the rare occasions when the temperature in England is high. A coat of such light texture could not hamper or unduly heat the player. It is not a question of discarding some absurd article of dress, such as the top-hat, once faithfully worn by all cricketers, which must have been a sad impediment to smart fielding. The wise man when he goes to Rome will do as Rome does and will not flout the predilections of its people, however much he inwardly ridicules them. In no direction are men and women so conservative as in that of dress, and when we come to think of it, the clothes which we all wear daily represent a mass of survivals, many of them going back to a remote past. The wearing of the coat at golf may or may not be such a survival, but it is part of the British ritual of the noble and ancient game and it must not be lightly cast aside.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

PETITION ADMITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

Yesterday at the Bombay High Court Mr. Charles Harry Rogers, editor of the "Railway Times," presented a petition of appeal to their Lordships against the order of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each of the two charges of defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code at the instance of Colour-Sergeant John Martin, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and Mr. Sydney Hugh Moffat, printer of the same paper, presented a petition for the revision of the order of the same magistrate sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each of the two charges of defamation.

Mr. F. Sorabji Teleyarkhan, Barrister, instructed by Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for Mr. Rogers and Mr. Godinho represented Mr. Moffat.

The charge of defamation consisted in the publication of an article in one of the issues of the "Railway Times" entitled "De Profundis" in which the conduct of Sergeant Martin, of the G. I. P. Volunteers, was criticised in connection with the failure to give a military funeral to one of the members of the corps.

The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns when it was heard by Mr. Aston.

APPELLANTS' STATEMENT.

The petitioners in the course of their petition stated that the judgment of the magistrate was manifestly against the weight of the evidence and did not reach with any degree of precision the findings of the various issues involved in the case. The charges framed did not specify the particular imputations which were complained of as being defamatory. The conviction was bad in view of the circumstance that the magistrate did not come to any finding upon the question whether the defamation, if any, was intentional. They also stated that Mr. Aston had obviously erred in holding that the words "diabolical" and "unholy" were intended to convey any imputation defamatory to Sgt. Martin's character. It was impossible from a perusal of the judgment to state which of the imputations contained in the first charge were in the magistrate's judgment defamatory The conviction and sentence, so far as the second charge was concerned, was again bad as the magistrate did not discuss the second charge in his judgment, nor recorded a separate finding as to whether the matter thereof amounted to defamation. It was obvious that the subject matter of the second charge was not *primæ facie* defamatory and, in the absence of evidence showing express malice and intention to defame, the conviction could not stand. Again the judgment was bad as it failed to comply with sub-section, 1 of section 367 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the learned magistrate took a mistaken view of the doctrine of good faith and the amount of care and caution which was necessary to attract the protection of exception 9 of the section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. Moreover the judgment, according to the information of the petitioners, had not been signed by Mr. Aston at the time he pronounced his judgment.

The petitioners also urge that Mr. Aston was wrong in holding that mere vehemence of language amounted to defamation when the person charged with it was otherwise protected by the existence of good faith. The argument of the magistrate was vitiated by the circumstance that it ignored almost entirely the evidence of Mr. Knight, Mr. Mercrcroft and Mr. Crowley. The learned magistrate again did not record a finding whether the opinions expressed in the article complained of was justified on the plea of good faith on the materials and information possessed by them at the time of publication of the article.

It was quite clear on the magistrate's own finding that the incident complained of was treated in a nonchalant manner, and the magistrate was wrong in holding that the expression of an opinion on an incident amounted to an imputation against character. The magistrate having found that the complainant was wanting in frankness and straightforwardness I ought to have held that he was unworthy of credit in regard to his various denials of the several contentions and allegations put forward by the defence. The magistrate in appreciating the evidence had taken no account of the various probabilities and admissions in favour of the accused's case. In any case the conviction against Mr. Moffat must be set aside as there was no finding whether the protection conferred by exceptions 1, 2, and 9 of section 499 was applicable to his case or not. Witness Thompson's evidence was far from being destructive of the case of the appellants and the learned magistrate had quite misconceived its importance, and in dealing with the question of good faith the magistrate paid no need to the inquiries made by the appellants as to the truth of the allegation contained in the alleged defamatory articles.

According to the petitioners the magistrate had taken a too narrow view of the law of defamation in its application to journalism and had not given the petitioners the benefit of that latitude of expression conceded to newspaper criticism when dealing with a subject of public importance.

For these and other reasons the petitioners prayed the Court to send for the records of the case and set aside the convictions recorded and sentences passed on them.

The Court admitted the petitions.

DISPUTE REGARDING VATAN PROPERTY.

VALIDITY OF DEED OF GIFT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman).

RANCHOD HARGOVANDAS AND ORS. VS. MANEKLAL MOGHABHAI AND ORS

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Saraiya, First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad, who had held that the appellants were not entitled to the vatan property, and dismissed the suit with costs. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendants Nos. 1 to 8, and they were *pitrais* and descendants of one Bapuji Mulji. The Vania Desais of Godhra originally owned two vatans called Kallianji Bhukan's vatan and Valji Desai's vatan. Bapuji was in possession and enjoyment of Kallianji Bhukanvala's vatan and Kusaldas and others were in possession and enjoyment of Valji Desaivala's vatan. Khusaldas was guardian of Valji Desai, and he had no son. He had two daughters, named Kadu and Kashi. The said Khusaldas owned eight annas' share in the vatan called Valji Desai's vatan, which was subsequently called Khusaldas Kuverji Valu vatan. The eight annas' share in Khusaldas' vatan was given in gift to Nandlal Bapuji by its owner Khusaldas. The said done Nandlal Bapuji was the grandfather of plaintiff No. 1. A *Karar* (agreement) was obtained from the said Nandlal Bapuji under which he was to give the income of a four annas' share in the vatan to Kadu and Kashi, daughters of the donor Khusaldas Kuverji. The donee Nandlal Bapuji was in exclusive enjoyment of the four annas' share in Khusaldas Kuverji's vatan from the date of the gift in Samvat year 1963. In order to avoid disputes between himself and his brothers Nandlal agreed to throw into the common stock and to share equally with his brothers the four annas' share in the vatan property. In consideration of Nandlal agreeing to share equally the said vatan with his brothers, they executed a document under which they agreed that they would not sell, mortgage, give in gift or otherwise alienate their share in the said vatan, and that Nandlal and his heirs alone were to inherit in the event of anyone of them dying without leaving children. With regard to Kallianji's vatan it was agreed that they all should enjoy that vatan as tenants—in common; and that none of the brothers should have the right to effect a mortgage or sale or to alienate his share, and that in the event of any brother dying without leaving children, his share should revert to the surviving brothers or their heirs. One of the brokers viz., Bhurabhai died in 1904 and left no issue. Owing to Bhurabhai's death without issue the plaintiffs alone were entitled to the one anna and three pies' share of Bhurabhai. Bhurabhai and his widow, though they had no right to make any alienation, had made in collusion with defendants 1 to 8, wills, deeds of gifts, and deeds of sale, and had given away the said vatan.

The plaintiffs, therefore, sued for declaration that the deed of gift and will of Bhurabhai, the will of Bai Gulab, and all documents which were particularized in the twelfth paragraph of the plaint may be declared to be illegal and not binding on the plaintiffs. They should be declared to be the sole owners of one anna three pies' share of Bhurabhai.

Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared on behalf of the appellants. Mr. Gokaldas appeared on behalf of the respondents.

Their Lordships after hearing the argument of the counsel, dismissed the suit with costs.

TWELVE LAKHS IN CHARITY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman).

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM AND OTHERS VS. SUNDRABAI AND ORS.

This was an appeal against the decision of the 1st Class Sub-Judge of Belgaum, who dismissed the appellants suit with costs.

This suit was brought by one Sundrabai widow of the Desai of Sirsangi in Manalgaund Taluka of Dharwar, and others against the Collector of Belgaum, and others to have a declaration that the will of her deceased husband, giving his property worth 12 lakhs of rupees in charity to the Lingayats was invalid in that the property was inalienable. The lower court passed a decree in her favour.

The Collector and others appealed to the High Court. In the course of the arguments the Chief Justice wanted some information in connection with a preliminary point regarding section 5 of limitation raised by the respondents' counsel and the appeal was adjourned for a fortnight. Mr. Jayker with Mr. Moulgamker appeared fer the appellants.

Mr. Jardin, Advocate-General, and Mr. Weldon with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared on behalf of the respondents.

THE CAUSE LIST.

Board for Thursday, the 10th July.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

766-12.—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw v. Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

897-12—Manekjal & Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Sham M. & H.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padvai, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & K. Jitmul Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & K. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & K. Mamraj Kamdhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1291-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M. & K.

894-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors. Daphtary F. & D.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-2-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rozario Mathais de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and E. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Roger Mathias De Silva & ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O.S. 912-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manicharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers.) Edg. G. W. & Co.

411-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhandas & ors. Jam. K. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.

989-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha and Co. For further hearing Payne & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

115-12—Captain and V Messrs. Morisetta Co., vs. Hasanally Sulleman Edgelow G. ... & Co.

121-13—Jam K. & D, Dwarkadas Chhotalal vs. Ghoghari Ulmer Ally Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

577-11—Daphtary F & D, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. vs. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed & others. Ard. H D & Co. Jehangir M & S.

1114-12—Payne and Co. Kooshiram Bhagwandas a firm v. Dharamdas Manghermal and anr. Jamsetji R. and D. For Postponement.

1255-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji and anr. v. Dewji Tricumdas and ors. Shroff D. and D. Manceklai and T.

1259-12—Manekjal and T. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker and anr. Smetham B. and Co.

125-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. and Co.

160-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Ramayalal Jeynarayen and ors. Sabnis and G.

542-11—Payne & Co. R. W. Sethna, v. Rabiabai widow and ors. Forbes and Co. Payne and Co.

968-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

458-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtoola Haji Vacha & Co.

175-13—Mulji K. & Th. Bhimji Chatraji & Co. a firm v. Javanmal Ganaji & ors. Mehta & D.

229-13—G. H. Dalal, Bhaidas Vallabhdas v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors., Motichand & D.

229-12—Murza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1096-12—Dapt. F. & D. Joshua Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji. Ard. H. D. & Co.

273-13—Shamrao M. & H. Rustomji Khursedji v. Korimbai widow & ors. Surajmal & Co.

157-12—Jehangir G & B Sunhabai widow & others, vs. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar Jet G & B Sham M & H. Fatell & Ez.

450-13—Khand L & M Bai Hirabai & anothers vs. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla & others. Mulla & Mulla.

232-13—Nadirchand & D. Esnbai vs. Haji Tai Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co.

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CIVIL ELECTION CASES.

CIVIL INQUIRY ADJOURNED.

NO CHANCE OF A SETTLEMENT.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. K. Donald, acting Chief Judge, was called on for hearing the petition of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy against Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and the Municipal Commissioner praying for the setting aside of the election of the first respondent on behalf of the Fort ward, the election having beeen declared on the 11th June last.

Mr. A. K. Santoke and Mr. B. H. Warden, pleaders, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna appeared for the first respondent and Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal solicitor, for the second.

On the case being called on, Mr. Crawford applied for a short postponement on the ground that at present a prosecution had been pending in the Mazagon Police Court in connection with the same election. He said that the case had been part heard and had been fixed for that afternoon. The same Municipal officers were required to attend Court in that case and it would be very inconvenient for them to be at both places.

Mr. Sethna said he was willing to have the case adjourned, but he wished to make it clear that the prosecution referred to by Mr. Crawford had nothing to do with his client.

NO CHANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

His Honour (to Mr. Santoke)—Is there any chance of a settlement?

Mr. Santoke: No; no prospect, your Honour.

His Honour: That is very unfortunate. I thought there might be some chance of a settlement.

Mr. Santoke: My client says he is contesting this election on principle.

His Honour: You have got to consider the number of votes the sitting member has got and the considerable number of votes you require to reduce.

Mr. Santoke: There will be a question of law too.

His Honour: Well, if nothing will do but going on with the fight, I will give you a date. Mr. Crawford, can you give any indication of how long the Police Court case will take?

MR. CADELL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Crawford: It should finish today. Charges have been framed and it is for the accused to cross-examine some of the witnesses and lead any defence evidence that they desire. It may take a little more than one afternoon.

His Honour: In that case, the hearing will have to be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. Crawford: Then the question is about Mr. Cadell. The petitioner wishes to examine him as a witness though I cannot conceive why it is necessary to take his evidence.

Mr. Santoke: I want to put in certain statements recorded by Mr. Cadell in course of his inquiry.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Cadell has recorded no statements. He has merely recorded the result of his finding against each vote that was challenged.

Mr. Sethna: I cannot see under what section of the evidence act those statements can be admitted. This is merely raising a cloud before your Honour.

Mr. Santoke: I am prepared to argue that point.

His Honour: What is the section on which you rely?

Mr. Santoke: Section 28 clause P of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Crawford at this stage informed the Court that the statements referred to by Mr. Santoke were not recorded under the section on which he relied. After the declaration of the poll it was brought to the notice of the Commissioner that a case of personation had occurred and he called for certain persons who, he thought, were likely to give him information on the point, and he recorded their statements. He had done so in connection with the prosecution that was now pending. Every one of these persons except one had been called as a witness in the Police Court and the evidence given in that Court would be more useful because those persons would have been cross-examined also.

His Honour: At whose request did Mr. Cadell make that inquiry?

Mr. Crawford: Of his own motion, as he thought it his duty to inquire in any case of personation that was brought to his notice.

His Honour: Then that inquiry has nothing to do with the Act?

Mr. Crawford: Absolutely nothing.

Mr. Santoke said that he desired to put some others questions to Mr. Cadell.

Mr. Sethna said he had no notice of Mr. Cadell being examined that day. As he had understood, the hearing was not fixed for that day.

His Honour then fixed Monday next for recording Mr. Cadell's evidence and adjourned the hearing of the petition until the 23rd instant.

POLICE CASE INQUIRY.

In the afternoon at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Ahmed Haji Umar with forgery and giving false information to a public servant and Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J.P., with abetment of the same offences, which are alleged to have taken place during the recent Municipal bye-election held in the Fort Ward on the 5th June last.

Mr. H. Campbell, bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the first accused while the second accused was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Joseph Baptista, barristers, who were instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was cross-examined by Mr. Davar. Witness said he was present at the polling booth. So far as he recollected, he would answer the questions. He was helping Mr. Byramji. He was not securing votes for him there. Before the election day, witness did secure votes for Mr. Byramji. He was not interested nor anxious but he liked Mr. Byramji to be elected. He could not assign any special reason for taking a liking to Mr. Byramji in preference to any one else. The other candidate was Mr. J. B. Petit. To his mind both were on equal footing. He was not working against Mr. Petit but he did work for Mr. Byramji. He did not think that working for one candidate was working against the other when there were only two candidates in the field.

NO ADMIRER OF THE PETITS.

You are not an admirer of the Petits—I cannot answer this general question.

Take Mr. J. B. Petit, as a gentleman taking interest in public life, have you any admiration for him?—I do not think he takes any active part in public life.

Do you think he bears you ill-will?—I do not think so.

I will take you back to what you told us last year; did you state in the libel suit that you believed that Mr. Petit bears you ill-will?—Yes, for that particular suit.

Mr. Petit was responsible for throwing you out of the trusteeship candidature?—I was never a candidate for the trusteeship of the Parsi Panchayet when, the election took place.

The Magistrate: You were a candidate before?—I was not a candidate but I aspired to that position.

You retired from that position of aspiration?—I did not stand; that is all.

You retired?—I do not consider that a retirement.

You did not stand after aspiring to that position?—No.

Mr. Petit was responsible for your aspirations being blasted?—May be.

Do you not remember?—No.

You stood no chance with the Committee because of the Petit manifesto?—I did not stand for the Committee.

The Magistrate: What Committee?—Committee of the so-called 100 elders.

You had no chance with the Committee?—I did not stand at all.

Then you had no chance?—There is no question of chance; I did not stand.

You say Mr. Petit did not contribute to that result?—No, because I did not stand for it.

In your evidence before Mr. Justice Beaman you had said you had no chance with the Committee?—That is a mistake.

And you said the Petit caucus contributed to the result?—Yes; the caucus and not Mr. Petit.

Who got up the caucus?—One of them was Mr. Petit; I do not recollect now who got up the caucus.

Then you admit the caucus did do for your aspiration?—To my mind not.

You have not much admiration for the intelligence of the Petit family?—Not for all. If you ask me for individual members, I will answer.

Take Mr. Petit and his father?—For certain reasons and for certain peculiar circumstances, I have no admiration for them.

PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Magistrate: What do you mean by peculiar circumstances?—On certain occasions they have acted in such a way that I have no admiration for them.

Had you had occasion to admire them?—Yes, on various occasions.

You admire them to suit your own circumstances?—No, not to suit my circumstances.

When your chances in life are jeopardised, you hate them?—No.

In contemplation of being elected a trustee, you hired a theatre to deliver lectures?—Yes, to promote my and my friends' chances.

The Magistrate: How is this relevant, Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar: The motive; Dr. Sukhia fought Mr. Petit in his candidature for the Corporation and he stopped short of nothing.

Dr. Sukhia: I protest against this.

Mr. Davar, continuing, said Dr. Sukhia's one ambition was by means fair or foul to see that Mr. Petit was not elected.

The cross-examination was then proceeded with.

You abused Mr. Bomanji Petit and his son in your lectures?—I did not abuse them but depicted them in their true colours.

"NOT A MAN OF BRAINS."

In your evidence before Mr. Justice Beaman, you said Mr. Bomanji was not a man of brains?—Yes, because I had to answer certain questions.

The Magistrate: Dr. Sukhia has no regard for very wealthy people.

Mr. Davar: Yes, that is the idea of labourers in England too.

Have circumstances changed to alter that opinion?—Since then nothing has happened to change my opinion.

In your speeches from the platform of the theatre, you attacked Mr. J. B. Petit?—Yes

You also stated that because you called Mr. Bomanji a liar that his son was taking revenge on you and was getting up a caucus?—Yes.

If I am not rude, what was your occupation at the date of this election?—I am sorry to hear counsel put this question. What is the bearing of it I would like to know, your Worship.

The Magistrate: What is the relevancy, Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar: A gentleman with lots of leisure and mischief bent.

Mr. Campbell at this stage said he did not wish to interrupt his learned friend but he submitted that all this was irrelevant. He asked the Court to keep the cross-examination within reasonable limits. They had no concern with what answers Dr. Sukhia gave in the "Jame-Jamshed" libel case.

Mr. Davar said he wished his learned friend had heard the question before taking his objection. It was a plain question relating to the date of the election.

His Worship allowed the question.

Dr. Sukhia: I was just what I am now; practising very little because I am now retired and taking to public life.

CANVASSING FOR VOTES.

Days prior to the election you went canvassing for votes with Mr. Byramji?—Yes.

From shop to shop, street to street and loft to loft?—Yes.

You secured him many votes?—Some. Many?—Call it whatever you like.

The Magistrate: How many?—100 or more.

Continuing witness said he had gone to see the second accused to request him to help Mr. Byramji by securing votes. That was about three, four or five days before the election. Witness saw the accused only once. He did not attempt many times to see him. It was an accidental meeting at the gates of the Crawford Market when witness was inquiring of another Noor Mahomed.

You did not call at his shop?—I do not recollect.

Test your memory?—I did not go to his shop.

You swear and say that?—So I do.

You never left a message for him?—Not to my recollection at all.

(Shown a memo. bearing the second accused's name and the address of his shop). Is this your hand-writing?—Yes.

(The memo. read: "I will be much obliged if you will come and see me immediately—Dr. Sukhia.")

Did you leave this message at his shop or not?—No, not at all.

Where did you get this paper?—While I was talking to the second accused, he gave me this blank memo. to write my message to Hormuzd Sheriar.

You had not seen Hormuzd Sheriar before this?—I had.

Then you wrote this?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said he had seen Hormuzd Sheriar the day before. He knew the second accused for a long time, for four or five years. He had learnt only recently that the accused was a Justice of the Peace.

So far as you know he is a respectable man?—I did not know whether he was good or bad. It is so difficult to understand people.

The Magistrate: Even now you do not know whether he is a respectable man or not?—No.

Had you any doubt left in your mind that he was anything but a respectable man?—No.

NEITHER GLAD NOR SORRY.

Witness continuing said he saw the accused off and on at the Mahomedan female orphanage, where he (accused) had been taking an active part. He had learnt recently that the accused was a member of the Haj Committee appointed by Government. At the interview he had asked the second accused to help Mr. Byramji by securing votes. The accused said he was supporting Mr. Petit and had actually got some votes for him. The accused did not express his regret for that. Witness then told the accused that if he (accused) could help with other voters, it would be better. Witness was neither glad nor sorry when he heard that the second accused was working for Mr. Petit. The accused then actually offered to give votes of Hormuzd Sheriar and of another man whose name witness now forgot. Witness saw him next on the polling day between 9-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. In course of that interval witness saw him about two dozen times and had conversation with him regarding the election. He did not remember any other conversation except the one relating to Cassum Haji's vote. Witness had no unpleasantness with the accused there. Between these hours, he had seen about seven hundred people. He had talked to about 150 men. Witness had told the second accused that the first accused was not the real Cassum Haji Moti. He knew Cassum Haji Moti but not much. He had seen Cassum Moti in November or December last in connection with the last general election. He might be mistaking in faces or mixing up identities. (Witness here identified the real Cassum Haji Moti.) In the evening on the election day, witness had conversation with Mr. Cadell. The latter asked him how things were going on. Witness said several votes had been challenged but this one in particular appeared to him to be a bad one. He did not suggest to Mr. Cadell that proceedings ought to be instituted. He did not advise Mr. Byramji to file his petition in the Small Causes Court. He had heard that proceedings were taken in that Court. Mr. Byramji had not yet asked him to give evidence in those proceedings. Mr. Byramji had given evidence in his libel suit in his favour.

SUCCEEDED GLORIOUSLY.

Re-examined, witness said he had succeeded most gloriously in his libel suit. Mr. Justice Beaman had given him one rupee as damages and no costs but the Appeal Court gave him Rs. 200 and costs throughout and leave to appeal to the Privy Council was also refused. He had learnt that the Privy Council had refused special leave to admit the appeal.

Mr. Campbell: That was the crowning glory, I suppose.

Cassum Haji Moti was the next witness called. Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said business frequently took him out of Bombay. In Bombay he did do business on credit. As a matter of fact he very frequently visited Haji Ali Mahomed's shop, sometimes even without any purpose. He had authorised the firm of Haji Ali Mahomed to sign receipts in his name. If any servant of the firm signed his name while collecting outstandings, he would not object. Before he had gone to Mahableshwar in May last he had promised his vote to Mr. Petit. He had informed the second accused that he had promised to vote for Mr. Petit. He had not informed the munim of Haji Ali Mahomed about that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said all that he had told the second accused was that he had promised his vote to Mr. Petit. He had never seen Dr. Sukhia before this case. He had never gone to Dr. Sukhia nor had Dr. Sukhia come to see him. He had nothing to do with Dr. Sukhia. Witness had never been Dr. Sukhia's patient nor did he know where Dr. Sukhia's dispensary was.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till 3-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST LABOUR AGENT.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON IVORY MERCHANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Barodia, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Manilal Ambalal Yajnik, Bombay Agent of the Labour Exchange Bureau of Ajmere, with cheating and criminal breach of trust as an agent.

Inspector E. Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused represented to Sheikh Lal Mahomed Quersi, an ivory merchant, that he was the agent of several firms in Africa, America, England; Japan and China and induced him to appoint him as his agent in Bombay on Rs. 100 per month. He also told Sheikh Lal that he was related to the Dewan of Cutch, the Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal and the late Hon. Mr. Yajnik. He further wrote that he had secured orders up to Rs. 20,000 and further induced the complainant to send him ivory and Mekrani goods, valued at Rs. 300. These goods were placed in the Swadeshi Stores for sale and the accused subsequently mortgaged them to Messrs. Parmanand & Co. for Rs. 200.

The further hearing was adjourned.

PLEDGED BRACELETS.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Rajaram Raghunath charged Gungaram Jairam with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 28.

Mr. R. P. Desai, pleader appeared for the complainant.

It appears that the complainant once gave the accused 5 pootlis (bracelets) to pledge for the purpose of raising some money. The accused pledged the property and realised Rs. 28 on it, which he handed over to the complainant. On the 6th of July the latter gave back the Rs. 28 to the accusdd in the presence of one Narayen Krishna, to redeem the pootlis. The accused misappropriated the money and never returned the pootlis. The complainant's evidence was not corroborated by his witness Narayen Krishna. The latter said he saw the complainant hand over Rs. 12 only to the accused for the recovery of the pootlis. The accused admitted having received Rs. 12 only, but this he said was given him as interest to be paid to the person with whom he pledged the bracelets.

The evidence against the accused proved altogether unsatisfactory. The accused was acquitted and discharged.

THEFT OF FARUKABAD COINS.

TAMIL COOLIES CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Khan Bahadur Taki, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Chinaswamy and five other Tamil coolies with the theft of a parcel containing 100 Farukabad coins, valued at Rs. 72, belonging to one Kawadlala Gubraj.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday the accused were seen going from one bank to another. They were last seen coming out of the General Post Office, when they were searched. The first accused was found in possession of the parcel, which the complainant had missed at the Post Office.

The further hearing was adjourned.

OLD OFFENDER'S CRIME.

COMPLAINANT IN HOSPITAL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Stenson charged one Chunilal Maganlal with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon to Kanji Shamji.

The latter being seriously injured is at present at hospital and the case was adjourned pending his recovery. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 of which was to be deposited and a surety in like amount.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

ON CONFIDENCE.

ITS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHASES.

Vanoc writes in "Referee"—

If the watchmen are not to be trusted, in whom shall we confide? Society is built on Confidence. The milkman may poison the milk, the grocer the tea, one's banker or broker may abscond, a Lord of the Admiralty or a member of the Army Council may take bribes or tell lies to his country's hurt. But we all act, and must act, on the principle that in the main milkmen, grocers, bankers, brokers, admirals, and the brain of the Army are men to be trusted—not because they are infallible, but because they are honest. Confidence, therefore, is a question of character; not of intellect or money. Character is an element in human affairs upon which there are no statistics. We know the number of babies born, of murderers hanged, and of absconding solicitors; we do not know how many people are honest, how many murderers were justified in omitting their crimes, or how many ...es of character have been born ... the world with a nurture that ...s them reasonable hope of a welcome future.

* * *

Hope, expectation, trust, confidence, and assurance denote an outlook of the mind upon the future. To hope is not to expect. In hope we seek to welcome something that has not materialised. We expect only in the proportion that a thing is certain. We expect the sun to rise to-morrow morning, we expect the whether next February to give us cold feet and clammy fogs, but do not hope for mists or cold feet. We may expect, but not hope for, an event that will cause us pain—e.g., the tax collector's visit. The difference between hope and expectation is very much the the same as the difference between Confidence and assurance—terms which closely resemble each other. Confidence, however, is properly used on the ground of probity of character; assurance is either Confidence in oneself, even when exaggerated, or such Confidence as comes from practical certainty upon matters of fact. Confidence is assurance that leads to security. The Confidence Trick or the phantom gold of the Spanish Prisoner appeals to that in human nature which expects and relies on a future event which it wishes to happen.

THE DUKE'S NOSE.

Confidence in opinion is belief; in spiritual matters faith; in pecuniary credit, stability; in moral probity, confidence. Deep down and underneath everything Confidence is the harvest of character, which includes courage and judgment. The French in the Pensinsular War and the Boers in the Boer War trusted their English enemies as they did not trust their own side. Kincaid wrote of the Duke of Wellington: "We would rather see his long nose in the fight than a reinforcement of ten thousand men any day." Of the immortal Light Division fashioned into a matchless fighting machine by General Robert Craufurd it was said that no man but one formed of stuff like General Craufurd "could have saved the Brigade from perishing altogether, and if he flogged two, he saved hundreds." Confidence in Craufurd or in the Duke was recognition of character.

* * *

Confidence in Sir Edward Grey is generally felt by all of us except by that powerful contingent on his own side to whom character does not appeal. We trust the British Foreign Minister in his Balkan troubles because he is honest and disinterested. We are not yet out of the wood; but England's luck was never more remarkable than when Sir Edward Grey associated himself with Cabinet Colleagues whose strong points are neither dogged veracity nor disinterested conduct. We owe Sir Edward's appointment as Foreign Secretary to King Edward.

SHRINKING CONFIDENCE.

Confidence is the rock on which all human affairs are built, and comes only from thoroughness and straightforward conduct. Signs exist of shrinking Confidence all over the world—between nation and nation, between Governments and the governed, between women and men, between families and the State. In the Marconi troubles of the Ministry the country is not so much impressed with the idea of corruption as with the belief that the common sense of Ministers being deficient in the management of their own affairs, is unequal to the conduct of national affairs. Marconi's honoured name is associated with the loss of Confidence in the common sense of foolish men, whose cant and hypocrisy are a byword already. In two years' time we shall find that Confidence is a plant of slow growth.

Social legislation, including the burden of the Education Act, falls practically, not upon the fathers of neglected children but on the mothers. If a child attends school unshod it is the father's province to provide the boots, not the mother's. Our social reformers do not understand that if Tommy is to be provided with shoes the baby goes without milk and little Eliza (whose sight is defective) without spectacles. In some ways children were better off when they were sent out with bare feet and in rags to cadge for alms from wayfarers. When Parliament assumed the right to interfere with the upbringing of the child, Parliament shirked the only possible course to pursue when it durst not lay the burden of the cost of bringing up the child on the father. The strain on the mothers of the poorest children is ever growing, in spite of the omniscience of Harley-street and the swank of Westminster Parliament has lost the Confidence of the public.

CADET EDWARD.

THE PRINCE'S 20-MILE MARCH IN THE SUN.

Cadet Edward, his cap reversed, his uniform thickly powdered with dust, entered Mitchet Farm Camp early on the afternoon of 16th June with the 1st Company of the Oxford section of the Officers' Training Corps after a memorable march of twenty miles.

During the delightfully unconventional life he is leading with the crops, says the "Daily Mail," the Prince of Wales becomes plain Cadet Edward, and Cadet Edward is learning the soldier's business with a vengeance. The march from Mortimer twenty miles distant, under the broiling sun, with the dusty roads throwing back the heat in a glistening haze, would have been a worthy enough feat for a body of highly trained Regulars. It was a triumph of endurance.

The reveille souded at Mortimer as the village church clock struck five. Cadet Edward, with others who slept with him in a thatched barn, turned of their rough beds, and after dipping their heads in pails of cold water from the pump tumbled into their clothes.

The early morning coolness did not last long, and after a steady march of five miles the heat became torrid. It was then that Cadet Edward reversed his cap to keep the heat off the back of his neck. Many followed this wise precaution. He marched at the rear of his company and carried a water-bottle, a knapsack, and a rifle—a great burden on such a day. He took the precaution of lining his boots with boric powder.

After about ten miles in the intense heat cadets began to fall out, and were placed in the ambulance wagons, but no one lost heart. Cadet Edward, who was among the fittest, handed his water-bottle to a comrade who had asked him for a "swig," his supply having given out. The compliment was returned later when Cadet Edward's water-bottle was dry and his friend had filled up.

It was the last five miles that were the most trying, and a half-dozen or so fell out. It was suggested to Cadet Edward that he should follow suit—asuggestion which met with a determined "No." During the last two miles even the singing ceased, and, with teeth set, in grim silence the company went bravely on, almost choked with dust, and with shoulders sore with the burden of rifles.

It was just before two o'clock, after a march of eight hours, that they swung up the shady lane that fringes the lake alongside their camp, drawing the cheers of the Cambridge section as they passed. After the strenuous morning the afternoon was spent in resting. Cadet Edward slept in his bell-shaped tent for two hours and afterwards bathed in the lake.

The busy week includes two battles and a number of night marches.

WOMEN POLICE.

TO KEEP WATCH OVER MILLIONAIRES.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Chrinicle" wired on June 16:—

The summer season at Newport, Rhode Island, the fashionable resort of New York and Boston society, is just getting into full swing, and to-day the multi-millionaire residents of the marble palaces, which their occupants modestly describe as "cottages," were surprised to see a new police force patrolling the bathing beach.

This force consisted of ten young women, who were dressed in natty blue uniforms, and who had been assigned the special duty of presiding over the proprieties of the beach. Their orders are to warn any wearer of a bathing costume which is considered immodest, and to arrest the offender if the warning be not taken.

Freak costumes of extraordinary character became so frequent last season, and the custom of sitting around on the beach in these costumes for hours without bathing so general that the authorities determined to enforce an old bye-law of Rhode Island, which insists that bathers shall be "modestly and sufficiently attired."

The women police are counted as members of the regular force. They wear police stars and carry batons, and it is even stated that they are provided with the regulation police revolvers and know how to use them. As the offender against the bye-law are nearly always women the town council considered it only fitting that women should control them.

STIRRING CHARGE AT WINDSOR.

THE KING'S PRIDE IN HIS MEN.

There were a great many Britons from the Over-sea Dominions scattered among the spectators at the King's Review of his Household Brigade Cavalry on June 17. The beauty and brilliance of the spectacle impressed them deeply—more deeply than a larger body of troops would have done. There were three regiments, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Blues (Royal Horse Guards), and they made a magnificent show, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Every horse's coat shone like the glossiest enamel. Every breastplate had been reburnished. Every plume stood martially stiff. For this was a great occasion. Never before had the Household Cavalry been reviewd together as one unit. The trains from London were packed. The roads were clouded with dust as the motor-cars whirled by one after the other in quick succession. The stands put up in Windsor Park, not far from "the Copper Horse," were well filled; and all round the review ground were masses of people, drawn not only by the healthy English love of soldiers, but also by the glory of a perfect June day.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

The royal procession down the Long Walk was a fine sight in itself. The Queen and Princess Mary drove, surrounded by a troop of horsemen in gorgeous uniforms, headed by the King, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur. The walk past in the hot sunshine, the trot past, and the gallop past, first by squadrons, then by regiments in long double line, proved the drill of ths Household Cavalry to be as excellent as that of the Foot Guards whom his Majesty reviewed a few weeks ago in Hyde Park.

Finally came the stirring "charge," with a front of several hundred yards. The bugle rang out those notes which never fail to thrill. With a thunder of hoofs and rattling of scabbards, the three regiments came on full tilt. Their swords flashed; from their chests came a deep, inspiriting roar. An American who had been drinking in the spectacle, watching the hats raised to the colours, noting the soldierly bearing of the King, admiring the physique and the horsemanship of the troops, burst at last into involuntary speech. "Gee," he said. "but that's fine."

THE KING'S SPEECH.

There was a suspicion of a moisture in his eye; he evidently felt the emotion of the scene. "Why," he went on, "it's worth having a King for that alone. Yes, *sir*." Had he been near enough to catch the King's speech and to note its unaffected heartiness, its pleasant ring of pride in having such regiments attached to him so closely, that American would have been still more "enthused." His Majesty said:

Whether engaged in your daily duties or on state ceremonial or in the field, individually as troops or collectively as regiments, the British Household Cavalry justly bears a reputation of world-wide renown. Your special duties near the person of the Sovereign have never stood in the way of your active service in the field abroad, the record of which extends from Flanders in 1673 to South Africa in 1900. At Waterloo you earned the famous "Thank you" of the Duke of Wellington.

From Lord Wolseley in Egypt and from Lord Roberts in South Africa you gained the highest praise. Such noble traditions create an *esprit de corps* and thus foster that discipline and splendid military bearing which you have shown to-day, making me prouder than ever to be your colonel-in-chief.

THE LAUREATESHIP.

WILL IT BE OFFERED TO THOMAS HARDY?

In informed circles the view is that a new Poet Laureate will be named without undue delay, writes the "Daily Chronicle" and rumour has it that the office will be offered to Mr. Thomas Hardy. "By a consensus of opinion among all literary men and women of to-day," says "C. K. S." in the "Sphere," "Mr. Hardy takes the first place in our literary world. There can, therefore, be no hesitation in conferring the honour upon the writer who stands thus pre-eminent among his fellows. Of late years Mr. Hardy has concentrated his mind entirely upon poetry, and he lives in its realms."

The greatest fruit of this has been that wonderful poem, "The Dynasts," of which Mr. Hardy once said that he had put the essence of three novels into it. Poetry was his first love and it is the last love of his illustrious career; and for the rest he is the veteran king of English imaginative literature.

The number of births in France last year was 750,000, being an increase of 8.37, but it marks a lamentable decline as compared with the average of 800,000 ten years ago, 900,000 twenty-five years ago, and a million previous to the war.

"A PROPHET."

THE LATE CANON BARNETT.

"One Who Knew Him" writes in the "Daily News and Leader":—I have met three really great men in my life; and not one of them has stood forth pre-eminent in the eyes of the whole world. One is a retired schoolmaster, poor, and commercially unsuccessful; the very mention of his name makes the hearts of his old pupils glow. Another is an Oxford tutor who knows everybody and everything but his own greatness. The third is—one does not write "was" of a man whose work is so enduring—the third is Canon Barnett. Perhaps it seems impertinent to imply that he was in some degree unknown. All who were alive to the future of England were acquainted with him, even if his personality had not touched them. But of the persons to whom his ideals and achievements mattered—the underworld, and that middle class which never realises how enormously it is concerned in social reform—hardly one knew more than that he was an able and respected reformer. I remember that when I first went to live at Toynbee Hall, a keen and usually well-informed insurance agent sent me proposals to benefit "clergymen working in infected districts," and many of my friends believed that some strong new religious conviction had sprung up in me. Canon Barnett, and all the work he represented, seemed to them to be just an agency for good set in the midst of those who (regrettably but inevitably) are always with us.

* * *

It was because he believed that the poor need not be always with us that Samuel Barnett changed the face of East London and inspired men now scattered to every corner of the earth. He did not think that that poverty and misery were incurable; equally he did not think that the way to remove them—from us, at any rate—is to shut them up in barracks and colonies. His high hopes and long visions were clarified by large charity and intense practicalness. You went to him for one of those casual talks which his disciples knew so well. He spoke with clear preciseness, but he never seemed to be instructing you; he was asking your opinion, it appeared, on things in general; differing a little himself, it might be, but not much; very anxious to learn and to respect your point of view, if you had one—and after a few minutes with him you generally found you had a very decided one. Then he would illustrate that point of view out of his huge and minute knowledge of local needs. "The Z—Committee want to do something like that": "I was talking to the managers of X—Street School about that the other day": "Go and see Y—, he would like to try something of that kind." You went away after five or ten minutes (he never wasted time) quite certain that you had made the most wonderful plans, and aflame to carry them out. As soon as possible you sought out X. or Y. or Z.: he, too, you found, was alive and eager. You plotted and bustled, and got something done; from time to time "the Warden" (it was as Warden of Toynbee Hall he was most widely known) asked ingenuously how you were getting on: perhaps he again artfully disseminated suggestions: perhaps, if you were in a difficulty, he said, "I must come and talk it over with all of you"—and if he did, the work was as good as done. Probably not till a long time afterwards did you discover that he had spoken to your comrades much as he had spoken to you: that every original idea in the task was really his: that the whole inspiration came from him.

* * *

He was a singularly good judge of character. He chose his instruments unerringly. Not long ago "Truth" hinted that if you wanted to know who would get important practical Government appointments—practical, as opposed to legal, diplomatic, and social—you had better ask Canon Barnett. No doubt that is something of an exaggeration; but no surer or better-informed judge could have been consulted. And he was as fertile in suggestions of work as of persons. Go where you please in the East End—to the Whitechapel Art Gallery, to the Stepney Council of Public Welfare, to the Housing Committees, the Unemployment Committees, the Apprenticeship Committees, to the boys' clubs and men's clubs: in every one of them you will find either a nominee or an ideal of Samuel Barnett's. You will not be able to trace the work directly to him, very likely. To those who knew him, that would make it almost more certainly his work. But if you could cross-examine every worker, you would come upon a most marvellous mosaic of hints, and proposals, and encouragements, all radiating from that little study overlooking the creeper-clad "quad" of Toynbee Hall.

* * *

Service and knowledge were his ideals: "to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." When he first, through Arnold Toynbee, heard the call of the East, he went to learn, not to teach. Like his Master, he came as the servant of servants: he wanted to know what was wrong, from the lips and the lives of those who were wronged. All his life he learnt. Nothing is more ... his genius for sympathy and his insight into tendencies than the gradual change in the activities of Toynbee Hall under him. At first it was all zeal and enthusiasm and doing good—the founding of clubs, the managing of schools, even such side issues as patrolling the streets at the time of the Whitechapel murder. Then came the great Dock Strike, in which Toynbee Hall bore an honourable part; after that nothing was the same in East London. The newer sociology arrived. Men sought Cannon Barnett in order to get expert knowledge. They organized raw material for Poor Law reports for the mechanism of Labour Exchanges, for the attempt to solve the unemployment problem. They got experience on Borough Councils and the County Council (on both political sides, it is only just to say). With this broad transition from benevolence to science (in a broad and gentle sense) Canon Barnett kept pace, if he did not inspire it. The old bottles accommodated the new wine without the aid of any miracle but that of "the Prophet's" personality.

"The Prophet"—we called him that affectionately from his Christian name: privately—he was not a man to laugh at, though he had a strong sense of humour and no little gift for a keen phrase. It was a truer nickname than we knew. "Prophets priests and kings"—the old collocation: Barnett was a prophet in both senses—a seer and a mouthpiece of the lively oracles of God. He was a priest like Chaucer's, who "taught Christ's law and followed it himself." He was a born leader and inspirer of men. He believed, and made others believe that the Kingdom of Heaven might be on earth; he knew, for it was within his own heart.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

1,300 PER CENT.

An amateur in Shylockism named John Greenwood found himself in a distressing position at the Gateshead County Court during the mail week, says "Truth." He sued a working man for £3 8s. 9d., of which 12s. 6d. was for money lent and the balance for interest from January to May at the rate of 1,300 per cent. He was the plaintiff in seven other actions of a similar character. As, however, it appeared that he was not registered under the Moneylenders Act at the time he entered into these transactions all the cases were dismissed and Greenwood bewailed the loss of £2 14s. in costs, as well as his principal and interest. He has now become registered and judging from the extortion he tried to practise as an amateur, he will make a very rapacious professional bloodsucker.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BRAIN SOUP.
STEWED FISH A LA ROBERT.
KLUSKIS OR MEAT CAKES.
PICKLED STEAK.
DEVILLED MACARONI.
HOBELSPANE.

Soupmeat and brains, As. 6. Fish, As. 6. Meat As. 4. Steak As. 10. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetable, As. 4. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-9-0.

BRAIN SOUP.

Make stock in the ordinary way, and after well soaking and washing two or three brains let them simmer in the stock with an onion, a little lime peel, salt and pepper. When quite soft rub all through a sieve adding a little white wine or milk if liked but it is not necessary, chopped parsley and lime juice. If desired extra rich a couple of raw eggs may be added at the last.

STEWED FISH A LA ROBERT.

Cut the fish into neat fillets and set them in the pan with a tablespoonful of fat and let them heat gently in this for 10 minutes over a low fire; having made a little good stock as usual with the bones and trimmings, mix a tablespoonful of flour with some of it and add to the fish with some green onions, pepper, salt, some whole peppers, and a green chilli. Turn the rest of the stock into a good white sauce adding at the last a raw egg and a little lime juice; pour this over the fish, just heat up and serve.

KLUSKIS OR MEAT CAKES.

These are better made with raw meat, but cooked meat may be used. Mince the meat very finely, add to it green chilli and parsley pounded together, onion and lime juice, pepper, salt and a little flour, with a third of its bulk in bread crumbs soaked in milk, and a good lump of marrow, at the last one raw egg to bind. Make them into small flat cakes and fry a light brown and serve with fried parsley.

PICKLED STEAK.

As soon as the steak comes from the Bazaar in the morning set it in a deep dish in the following pickle turning it frequently and letting it stay all day. The pickle is made of 2 sliced onions, chopped herbs, whole peppers slightly crushed, a tablespoonful each of oil and sherry, and three of tarragon vinegar, and 2 of minced walnut pickle. When time for cooking drain it from the pickle, wipe it and grill it for a few minutes over a clear fire, then set it in a pan with the strained marrinade and let all simmer very gently for half an hour.

DEVILLED MACARONI.

Boil sufficient macaroni in boiling salted water, cut it in inch pieces and mix it with the yolks of three eggs, two or three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese a dessertspoonful of made mustard, tomato sauce, onion juice, tobasco sauce and oiled butter. Sprinkle a dish thickly with backed crumbs, grated cheese and oiled butter, pour in the mixture, cover with more crumbs, cheese and butter and bake till brown in a quick oven.

HOBELSPANE.

Mix two tablespoonfuls of flour with the yolks of five eggs and sufficient water to make a paste, flavour with the juice and grated rind of a lime and a pinch of salt. Set aside for an hour and then roll the paste out very thin, cut it in strips, twist them into curls and fry in boiling fat; drain and serve dusted with castor sugar. Serve with a jam sauce made by boiling any jam, some water a little sugar, lime juice and if liked a little wine, straining and serving in a jug.

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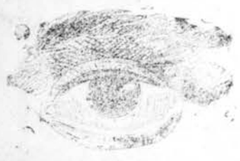

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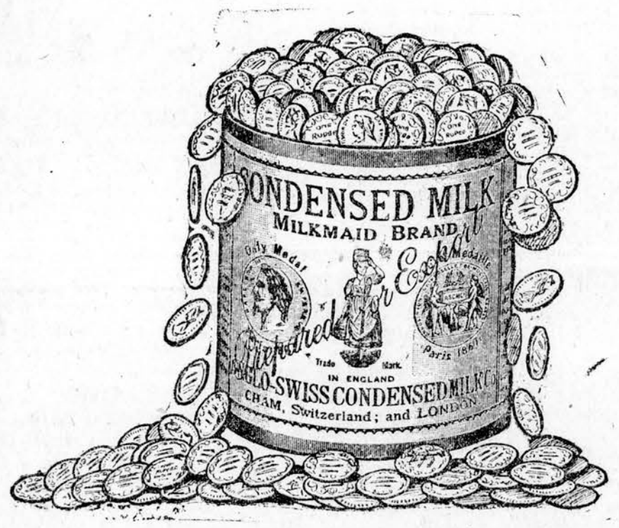

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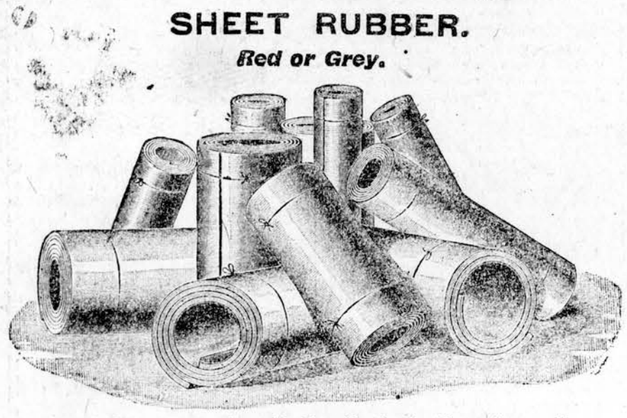

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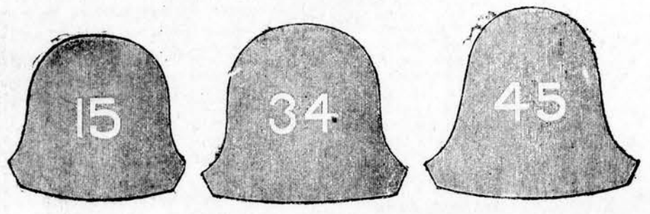

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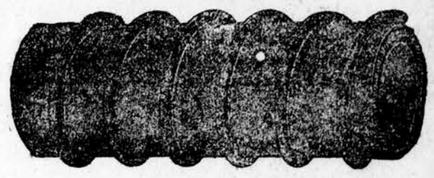

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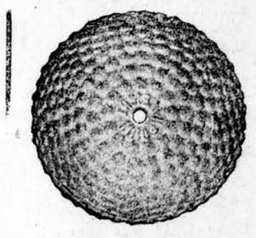

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